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THE JERUSALEM POST

INTERNATIONAL EDITION

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No. 1,172 • PUBLISHED WEEKI.Y • APRIL 17-23, 1983 • IYAR 4-10, 5743 • RAJAB 4-10, 1403,

Israel warns Reagan bid doomed

U.S. not giving up on King Hussein

ministration pressed on with its ef- abandoning it forts to bring Jordan into the negotiations, Israel warned that America's efforts were doomed because U.S. diplomacy had cast the PLO in the key role, while PLO chairman Yasser Arafat said that the Reagan peace plan is not dead.

Syria, however, served notice that it will continue to veto any bid to salvage Reagan's plan. Damascus made clear that it will not remove its opposition to the PLO granting Jordan a mandate to enter negotia-

Syrian President Hafez Assad was reported to have called in two leading PLO radicals, Nait Hawatine of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Ahmed Jibril of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-"Zionist and American designs aimed at liquidating the Palestine

Hawatme and Jibril are believed to have been among the PLO leaders who prevented Arafat from giving Hussein the go-ahead.

Secretary of State George Shullz last week called on moderate Palestinians to accept Jordan's inthe 1974 Rubat decision naming the Shamir told a Likud audience PLO the sole representative of the Jerusalem.

A week after Jordan King Hussein's sudden announcement that he dent's September I peace initiative would not take part in the U.S. is still "on the high ground" and peace initiative, the Reagan ad- that the U.S. has no intention of

> Shultz continued to express confidence that moderate Arabs would eventually come around to join the U.S.-sponsored negotiations.

Shultz flatly rejected any increased U.S. pressure on Israel, insisting, as he often has in the past that the objective of peace alone should be enough of an incentive to achieve progress in the negotia-

President Ronald Reagan urged "radical elements" in the Arab world to reconsider their opposition to allowing Hussein to join the peace process.

"As we speal, now, radical ele-ments are seeking to prevent an agreement which would permit King Hussein to join the peace General Command, to discuss process talks," Rengan said in welcoming Sultan Qaboos bin Said of Oman to the White House.

The president warned that Palestinians face only two clear-cut choices. "status quo and the continued frustration of the peoples or making a bold and courageous move to break the deadlock."

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir warned last week that the U.S. will volvement in the peace negotia- fail again if it presses ahead with the tions. Barring that, he told a State Reagan initiative. "Even though in Department news conference, the the U.S. they are saying that they Arab world should consider revising will continue it will not succeed,"

More than 1,000 parents, children and relatives of soldiers who fell in Israel's wars attended a Memorial Day ceremony on Saturday night in which President Yitzhak Navon kindled a

Israel marks its 35th birthday

Israelis mark the 35th anniversary

t independence on April 18 by hikng through old battlefields, visiting military bases, pienicking, and getling together with friends and family. Celebrations begin Sunday evening with the traditional torchlighting ceremony atop Mt. Herzl in

Twelve men and women representing this year's theme, the valour of Israel, will kindle the torches (see page 3). The ceremony concludes with a fireworks display risible in many parts of Jerusalem. Entertainment platforms have

been crected in all the cities and owns, and kunsitzim—bonfires—are being organized that will last until early in the morning. In Jerusalem,

A specially struck coin of valour to be given to the 12 persons lighting the Independence Day beacons on Mt. Herzl.

Independence Park will be the principal site of entertainment, with

Fireworks will be set off from atop the Plaza Hotel and over the Laromme Hotel.

Strollers in the centre of town will find the triangle of Ben-Yehuda. King George and Jaffa Road decorated, and entertainers will be strategically placed. Dancing and singing of Israeli songs will take place in the Liberty Bell Garden.

Tel Aviv's Rehov Dizengoff will become a pedestrian mall from Dizengoff Circle to Sderot Ben-Gurion Sunday night. Seven entertainment platforms will be located along the route, in addition to others in various parts of Tel Aviv. On Monday, there will be a parade along the route, with dancers. athletes, clowns and bands.

Labour protests at plan for new West Bank town

Labour Party and United Kibbutz Movement leaders have strongly condemned the government's plan to grant civilian status this week a military settlement overlooking the town of Nablus on the West Bank.

Party chairman MK Shimon Peres, MK Yitzhak Rabin, party secretary MK Haim Bar-Lov and the movement's co-secretariesgeneral Yosef Perlmutter and Eli Zamir told a press conference on Friday that the so-called "Upper Nablus" settlement would divide the nation on Independence Day and might lead to violence.

About 25 Peace Now demonstrators last week set up an "illegal protest settlement" outside the planned site of "Upper Nablus." in the heart of Arab areas brings

the settlement on Monday.

Peres said that while it is Israel's right to settle anywhere, the planned settlement would help make Israel a Jewish state with a large Arab minority and reduce the chances for achieving peace with the country's neighbours.

Rabin called the plan to turn the urmy outpost on Mt. Bracha into a Haide, Lehanon. Well-placed civilian settlement an attempt to impose Israeli sovereignty practically in the midst of an Arab city. "I call upon the prime minister, to cancel the ceremony to make the settlement a civilian one on Independence Day; an issue on which the nation is so divided."

Bar-Ley warned that "settlement Thousands of Peace Now about the daily need to rule over members and their supporters were thousands of Palestinians who do expected to hold a protest at the site not want Israeli rule."

'Last hurdle' to Lebanon agreement

Post Diplomatic Correspondent Prime Minister Menachem Begin

and U.S. special envoy Philip C. Habib, meeting in Jerusalem last week; failed to resolve the key remaining issue of dispute in the Lebanon negotiations, the future status of Major Sa'ad Haddad, the Israel-backed militin leader.

Nevertheless, the upbeat mood was maintained, both in Jerusalem and at the talks themselves in sources continue to be confident that an agreement is only weeks away. Habib himself was quoted by

Israeli sources as saying he hopes to wrap up the accord during his present stay in the region. He has not

The issue of King Hussein's refusal to enter the peace process did not come up in the Begin-Habib 90-minute conversation, it is reliably learned.

The prime minister dwell on Israel's demand that Haddud, the Christian militia chief in South Lebanon, be put in command of Lebanese army forces to be deployed in the region after the

IDF's withdrawal. Lebanon has indicated that it is prepared to countenance Haddad's that he be put in command of the

Observers expect the question of Haddad's precise status and powers to be the subject of hard last-minute barganing between the two sides, with both having to give to little ground to facilitate a compromise.

met with Haddad in South Lebanon at week's end, and called him "a great patriot, a friend of Israel." He said a nositive change towards Haddad appears likely on the part of the Lebanese Government.

Two other security-linked issues that are still posing problems are remaining in the south; but Beirut is the luture of UNIFIL -- Israel does still balking at Israel's insistence not want the UN force to stay in the south - and the precise details of the proposed joint Lebanese-Israeli military patrols in the southern security zone.

Israeli sources said they were satisfied with explanations received from the Lebanese (Continued on page 2)

	NEWSSTAND P	AICES IN	LOCAL CURRENCY	
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At 35

MEMORIAL DAY and Independence Day, by design, demand a violent wrenching of the national mood. The nation, before celebrating its sovereignty, which has so changed the position and character of the Jewish People, is first summoned to dwell upon the thousands of fallen, the thousands of tales of pain and tragedy and sacrifice etched indelibly into the independence the living enjoy.

For unlike other states marking their emergence to sovereignty, Israel's national freedom, while fixed by a date in history, has had to overcome a continuing process of violent challenge. Each generation and sub-generation, since 1948, has had to man the ramparts and sustain the onslaughts of those who would extinguish Jewish political sovereignty. It is entirely fitting therefore, that the celebration of national freedom is intertwined with sombre contemplation of its tragic

The nation's 35th Independence Day poses this duality in vivid outline. A war begun almost a year ago is still not ended. its toll continues to mount, though the set battles have long concluded.

But the duality, on this Independence Day, has a special resonance. For the contemplation of freedom and its costs is no longer encased in a broad national consensus that characterized Israel for so long. The vision of Israel's vital national security needs, for which further sacrifice may have to be sustained, inherent in the policy of the Government and shared by its supporters, alienates a broad section of the nu-

in the daily parlance of politics, this division is perceived in partisun and party terms. But its significance fur transcends the dialogue of party. For the values that keep the nation together, not the calculations of party advantage, are at issue.

in a curious way, yet to be fully understood, the very severity of this national division, has produced a numbing fatalism. Never has the national agenda been so filled with signs of attrition, with so few accompanying signs of national

Wherever the eye is cast, danger looms. The ecodomy, when measured by productivity, is in disastrous retreat. The divisions between orthodox and secular, Ashkenazi and Sephardi, Arab and Jew have been sharply exacerbated. And in external affairs, Israel's international position, including relations with the U.S. has plummeted to a perilous loneliness.

Impelled by a single-minded preoccupation to fasten Jewish rule on the West Bunk and Gazu, the government has sought to turn the usages of occupation into an ethic and the resultant international isolation into a virtue.

Confronted with such an agenda, perhaps it is not surprising that a harried people should retreat into the comforts of privatism and the benefits of consumption, expediently supplied by a Treasury whose only policy is to secure foreign subsidy in order to keep reality away.

But such retreat, like the bubble of foreign and economic policy which sustain it, can only be a temporary refuge. For it is not the stuff of which national independence is made or for-

As we mark the 35th year of our history of achievement and sacrifice, we could do no better than to rekindle the national understanding that we could, and must, do better.

Ari Rath Editor and Managing Director



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Postal publication identification number USPS 438-010

North American office 120 East 56th Street New York N.Y. 10022 Telephone (212) 355 4440 Director Francino Friedman

parlment P.O.Rox 261. Norwood, N.J. 07648. Telephone. (201). THE JERUSALEM POST was founded in 1932 by GERSHON AGRON, who was

Februs mont 1955 Earner 1955-1974 TED LURIE, Editor 1974 1975, LEA BEN the International Edition is published weekly on Triosdays in Josephon Tsiael, by demission Post Publications Ltd. and contains material from the air provious daily

Repotend at the GPO Copyright letered Main office. The Jerusalom Post Rolling Reponer POS 81, Jerusalem Telephone 528181 Totax 26121

United States subscriptions one year US\$40, half year US\$22 For rates to other countries see coupen on Page 3. Second class postage paid at New York, NY.

warm with clear skies. THE JERUSALEM POST INTERNATIONAL EDITION

Former air chief

gets new top post

Post Defence Correspondent David Ivri, the head of Israel

Lircraft Industries who was until

lust December commander of the

Air Force, was named deputy chief-

of-staff on Friday, in a move that

surprised many in the defence es-

Ivri was reported reluctant to

leave his current position and return

to uniform. He agreed after three

weeks of procrastination,

culminuting in a meeting with

Defence Minister Moshe Arens on

The army spokeman also an-

nounced on Friday that the current

head of general staff's planning divi-

sion, Major-General Ehud Barak,

at 40 one of the Israel Defence

Force's youngest generals, was also

reductant to accept the position,

having preferred a field command,

like that of O.C. Northern Com-

mand, whose present incumbent

Alul Amir Drori, is due to

leave his post in about six months.

Maccabi Juffa caused the shock

of the soccer season on Saturday

when they defeated league leaders

National League results:

Standings of top teams

Israel's top tennis player, Shlomo

Cilickstein, defeated junior cham-

pion Amos Mansdorf 6-3, 6-3, in

Ashkelon at the weekend to win the

singles in the \$125,000 Dubek Cup.

Eighty members of the Israel

Comite Nederland have arrived for

the 35th anniversary of Israel. The

ICN is an organization of friendship

for Israel founded after the Yom

Because of work sanctions in the

meteorological department we are

unable to give the usual details of

temperatures. Ciencrally it has been

Dutch friends arrive

9 11 6 26.20 38 9 9 8 25:20 36 8 11 7 23.23 35

8 23:26 3-7 22:28 3

Soccer surprise

Maccabi Netanya I-0.

Beersheba 3, Mac. IA 0
Yehud 0, Shimshon 0
Mac. Pl 0, Ramat Gan 0
Mac. Haifa 0, Betar J'im 0
Lod 3, Yayne 0
Hap. J'im 2, Kfar Saya 0
Netanya 0, Jaffa t

Hap. TA 4. Bnei Yehuda I

1 Netanya 2 Shimshop 3 Hap. 1 A 4 Beersheba

5 Mac. LA 6 Mac. Haifa 7 Mac. PF

8 Buci Yehuda

Glickstein victory

9 Betar Film

riday morning.

REAGAN NOT GIVING UP

Speaking to newsmen later, Shamir averred that the Reagan initiative was "not alive" any longer. Shamir lashed out at Washington

for failing to see "what any opened-eyed observer of Mideast affairs sees: that a peace between Israel and an Arab state that is contingent upon an all-Arab consensus is impos-

Shamir questioned how anyone could "imagine that a peace between Israel and an Arab state can be achieved under the supervision of the PLO. It is an utter absurdity. The PLO, in its very essence, opposes peace and will always strive to undermine peace."

Shamir said there was "no joy or rejoicing" in the Israell government over the refusal of Jordan's King Hussein to join the peace process and the consequent collapse of the Reagan initiative, Israel had no reason to rejoice if the prospect of pence had receded.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin was quoted by aides as telling the visiting mayor of Brussels that Israel had not been surprised by Hussein's decision, but the U.S. had been.

Jordan's official announcement on April 10 said Amman would not enter Mideast negotiations at this time — either "separately" or "in lieu of anyone else."

will replace Yehoshua Saguy as head of military intelligence. Barak, in an announcement following a three-hour cabinet meeting chaired by Hussein, Jordan stressed, however, that it remains committed to the idea that the peace initiative launched by Reagan last September, while lacking certain elements contained in the plan adopted at the Arab summit in Fez. a few days later, "presented the vehicle that could propel the Fez plan forward."

The failure of Arafat to secure PLO support for this strategy, the innouncement indicated, had led Jordan to conclude that it would be best left to "the PLO and the Palestinian people to choose their ways and means for the salvation of themselves and their land, and for the realization of their declared aims in the manner they see fit." The Jordanian announcement

followed five months of intensive dialogue with the PLO.

Dry Bones







announcement at Arafat's failure to

Both Jordanian and Palestine Liberation Organization officials sought later to dispel any sense of crisis between them.

that Jordan still believes progress is possible, but only after a period of reappraisal by the PLO and Washington — not Jordan.

as saying Reagan's peace plan is not

• The Reagan plan, by excluding the PLO, gave Arafat and his associates too little incentive to sup-The Soviets directly opposed the

among Arab moderates finally proved more meddlesome than helpful,

There was a perceptible note of Landau, David Bernstein and Wolf





"sell" the PLO an arrangement that had apparently been worked out in Amman earlier this month.

Sources quoted in Amman noted

In Stockholm, Arafat was quoted

A report in The Wall Street Journal said last week that Hussein had sent a secret message to Reagan explaining his withdrawal from the peace initiative. It included these

plan and constantly worked against it through their Syrian surrogates. America, by its failure to induce an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, severely undermined its credibility in the Arab world.

Arafat proved incapable of standing up to radicals within the

The king's supposed supporters

(Compiled from reports by David angry frustration in the Jordanian Blitzer in Washington.)

INDEPENDENCE DAY







Salute to valour

By JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE CEREMONY atop

Jerusalem's Mt. Herzl ushering

in Independence Day follows a rigid

formula which has not been

The main variation is the dif-

terent people who are selected to

kindle the 12 torches - symbolizing

the 12 Tribes of Israel — at the high

"The Year of Valour," the dozen

people chosen to kindle the torches

all have something to do with

Jewish bravery in wars since 1939

and underground movements in

YOSEF AVIDAR, 77, was born in

Russia. He packed up his belong-

ings, at the age of 19 and moved to

Eretz Yisrael, where he worked in

construction and later joined the

Hagana in Jerusalem. In the 1929

Arab riots, he commanded Hagana

fighters in the Old City. During

training in 1931, he lost the palm of

his right hand. Avidar was given

responsibility for the overnight

"tower and stockade" settlements

in the '30s, and for the establish-

ment of 11. Negev settlements in

chief of staff of the Hagana. He

later served as Israel's ambassador

At the age of 65 he decided to

study, and went to the Hebrew

University, which granted him, nine

Rachel. Rafael was a disciple of Koor.

Vladimir Jabotinsky, and joined

- 1946. In 1945 he was named deputy

to Moscow and Argentina.

With this year's designated theme

changed over the years.

point of the ceremony.

Eretz Yisrael. The 12 are:





Israel Defence Forces,

six, hight years later he joined the

IZL After the split in the un-

derground organization, he became

part of Lohi, in which he lought ac-tively. He later moved to Kibbutz

works in the kibbutz orchards.

Gurion Airport.

Russian studies. He has two Brigade to light the Nazis. He was

daughters and seven grandchildren. awarded a top medal for his fighting

Jerusalem in 1915. His father came served as commander of a training

from Turkey, and his mother was base and as a Gadna officer. Today

the daughter of Yehoshua Burla, he runs an industrial factory and is

the holder of the keys to the tomb of in charge of a training course in

Betar in 1931. Under the command YERAHMIEL PALZENSTEIN,

of David Raziel, he was called upon 59, was born in the Ukraine. When

to collect funds for the IZL. Saban Hilter's army invaded in 1941, he

planned the robbery of the Rehavia volunteered for the Red Army and

branch of Bank Yephet in became an officer. He was awarded

serves in the army reserves.

IN ITALY, 110 JOINED THE LL

the early '(4)'s he worked secretly in the campaign to bring Morocean Jews on aliya. BEN-ZION LETTNER, 55, was born in the Ukraine, During World

War II he lought as a partisan against the German army, In 1947 he came on aliya alone on an "illegal immigration" ship and joined live years in prison. When the IZL Kibbutz Ashdot Ya'acov. During was disbanded in 1948, he joined the the War of Independence he fought in the Chvati Brigade and took part in various escapades, in which he YEHOSHUA COHEN, 61, was was slashed in the stomach with born in Tel Aviv, and moved with knives. Though he was almost unconscious, he attacked an enemy his landly to Klar Sava at the age of bunker and killed the enemy with grenades. He lives in Herzhya Pituah with his family and works in Mann Auditorium.

Only in 1975 was he allowed to

emigrate. Foday he works in the

SIMHA ROTEM was born in War-

saw in 1924. He joined the tighters

when the Warsaw Ghetto uprising

broke out, and led the few remain-

ing lighters out through sewer pipes

to safety in a nearby forest. He later

joined the Polish resistance in War-

saw. After the Germans were

defeated by the Red Army, Simha

Rotem joined the "illegal im-

migration" to Palestine and came

on aliya in 1945, when he joined the

Hagana. Today he runs Coop

Jerusalem, part of the tood chain.

GAD SHAHAR is a founder of

Kibbutz Regaviin, of which he is

still a member. Born in l'unisia, he

was taken to the camps set up by the

Germans. After the German defeat

he helped found the pioneering

movement in his country and joined

the Hagana, working in the

purchase of weapons and training.

He came on aliya in 1945, During

military industries.

YA'ACOV (YAKUBA) COHEN Sde Boker, and served as David Ben-Gurion's companion during his works as a gardener in Kibbutz lamous long morning walks. He still Alonim, but his past career as an intelligence officer was unknown until now. Born in Jerusalem to a family with 13 children, Cohen joined the ZIVA ARBEL, born in Turkey in Palmah and, after the State was es-1928, settled here in 1943 with the tablished, joined the intelligence help of Youth Aliya. In 1945 she corps. When the corps was brought joined the Palmah and was sent to into the Mossad, he took a few the Galilee. She became known as a years off to study and then returned very daring fighter and taught many to the Mossad, for which he others. During the War of launched several secret operations Independence she commanded abroad against the Fatah. He soldiers at Kfar Giladi, and took retired in 1977 and returned to his part in battles in the north, the kibbutz, where he served as kibbutz Jerusalem Corridor, the central secretary and now is busy gardenregion and the Negev. She married after the war and had three

children, who are now parents SARA SHIMONI, 54, was born in themselves. Since 1972 she has Tunisia, and came on aliya with her worked in the Ministry of Tourism, husband in 1949. They settled in Lod, where they still live. She and directs the tourist office at Benworked in immigrant absorption in a transit camp, and then studied YONATAN FRIDAN, born in Tel social work. The couple's eldest son (they have two other sons and a Aviv in 1921, is now 62, but he still daughter) was killed in the Yom Fridan joined the Hagana when Kippur War. Since then, Sara has he was 18. In 1941, he joined the volunteered at Yad Lebanim and years later, a doctoral degree in British army, and joined the Jewish counselled other bereaved families.

SEREN MOSHE KRAWITZ RAFAEL SABAN was born in and remained until 1954, having service in the Peace for Galilee Operation. Born in Holon 23 years ago, he joined the armoured corns after being drafted into the army. A hesder yeshiva student. Krawitz was sent to Lebanon last June, and was caught in a tank battle near Halde. When the commander of the tankists was wounded, Krawitz took over, evacuating the wounded and bringing them to cover while risking his own life. He was hit, and his Jerusalem, and took on the job himself after the young man he had trained took ill. He was arrested by the British, and was sentenced to he worked in the textile industry. the army.

Smile, please





Establishing and maintaining the first Jewish State in two millennia was a dream come true. It was - and still is -- an undertaking that demands dedication, love and a lot of hard work from every past, present and future Israeli.

Heirs to the dream of those who signed the Proclamation of Independence, Israelis today inherit the smell of orange blossoms, the sound of our children speaking Hebrew, the sense of belonging in the Land. our ancestors lived for There is still plenty to smile about, in spite of the tsurris

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LEBANON HURDLE

(Continued from page 1)

lust week about the impounding in Beirut area of goods originating from Israel. The Lebanese said the confiscations were part of a crack-down on smuggling and were not directed specifically at trade with Israel.

Three Israeli soldiers were killed and six wounded in Lebanon last week, as IDF troops came under attack in a number of incidents. Samal-Rishon (staff sergeant) arms fire.

Noam Eshkol, 21, of Kibbutz Netzer Screni, was killed when the vehicle in which he was riding overturned after being attacked by Kabar Shamoun, southeast of Beirut. Turai-Rishon (lance-corporal) Asael Wahab, 20, of Petah Tikva, was killed when his patrol vehicle came under light weapons fire near Deir

al-Kamer in the Souf Mountains. A third soldier, whose name was not released was killed by small

items. They knew what they were

vestigation said that the mayor of London, Sir David Salomons, several antique books and a painting were stolen.

\$5m. haul in museum theft

By ROBERT ROSENBERG Jerusalem Post Reporter

The theft over the weekend of at Kippur War by non-Jewish least \$5 million in antique watchworks and other treasures exhibited at Jerusalem's L.A. Mayer Memorial Institute for Islamic Art was "done to order," authoritative sources told The Jerusalem Post. A highly placed source in the in-

looking for."

The break-in at the western wing of the museum, a stone's throw from the president's residence, took place some time between Friday night and Saturday morning.

In addition to the many 18th and 19th century watchworks, originally owned by the first Jewish lord

THE WEATHER

Reagan's description of Israel's months. status in Lebanon as "an occupying power" was "a severe stricture," he felt that the continuing U.S. embargo on 75 F-16 jet fighters and its accompanying explanation that they would be released to israel "after a withdrawal from Lebanon" was "far worse."

Interviewed on Israel TV's Moked programme, Arens said that this has caused him to reassess the position, and that Israel should consider other options regarding the acquisition of military hardware.

He stressed that Israel could do more to develop such equipment at home, though this did not preclude diversifying the sources of purchase

Regarding the attitude of U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, Arens said he was not "disappointed" as he had never had great hopes of Weinberger changing

tion of a "national security council," on the American model. He said the kernel for it existed in the Israeli political structure — the Ministerial Defence Committee to which could be added a staff of experts and professionals on various

Our Defence Correspondent adds:

the IDP's performance during the secret. Lebanese war.

HIRSH GOODMAN

Post Defence Correspondent

the assassination of Issam Sartawi

at the Socialist International

meeting in Portugal on April 10,

was coordinated with the Syrians,

according to sources. While the ac-

tual killing was carried out by Sahri

Banna's (Abu Nidal) organization,

the announcement claiming credit

for the murder came from the

group's Damuscus headquarters

and not from the main office in

The main purpose behind the as-

sassination of the PLO moderate,

according to analysts, was to

impress upon PLO chairman Yasser

Arafat that PLO moderation had

gone too far, as had the organiza-

tions "Hirting" with the Hussein-

American axis, working toward

Syria shares Banna's aim on

this count and since 1980, when

Banna opened an office in

Damascus (despite hostile relations

between Syria and Iraq) there have

ien signs in growing co-operation

After his spht from Falah to form

Revolutionary Fatah in 1974, Banna

worked almost exclusively with the

lraups. His organization has claimed

responsibility for seven insustrinations of

PLO moderates since 1977, and ear-

rieff out an attack on the Iranian

between Syrian intelligence and the

renceade Palestinian group.

talks with Israel.

There are clear indications that

Syria linked to Sartawi killing

said last week that while he agreed the first of "several dozen" delegathat U.S. President Ronald tions expected here in coming

> The Americans arrived after Arens last month gave his approval for a complete and candid revelation by Israel of performance and operational data on the war. This despite the American suspension of the signing of a formal agreement for the exchange of information.

The Americans refused to ratify the agreement on the grounds that israel had placed too many restrictions on the dissemination of the information and was demanding too much in return.

Arens gave his approval in one of several steps he initiated to end the tense relations between the U.S. administration and Israel, generated to a large degree by the style of his predecessor Ariel Sharon.

The exchange of information, it is hoped here, will lead to the lifting of the F-16 embargo and to the granting of technological and posbly linuncial help in building the Arens said he supported the creation of a "nutional security councillation of a "nutional security councilla maintain its deterrent capability.

What bothers Israeli defence officials, however, is that much of the operational data may ultimately be translated into improving American weapons systems destined for export to Arab countries.

A delegation of American dissemination of this information among America's NATO allies, Israel is also worried about the nulitary officials is currently in claiming that NATO is notorious for Israel doing intensive research on not being able to keep very much

High on the U.S. research agenda The group comprises air force is details on how Israel took out the and ground forces personnel, who missile sites, and the performance are conducting talks with their of Syrian Soviet-supplied armour.

TERRORISTS A SOCIALIST AND GUN

HOW DO IT SILENCE HUSSEIN.
THAT? DIDN'T IT!

His group was also reportedly

responsible for the shooting of

Israeli ambassador Shlomo Argov in

Included in Banna's list of victims

Sa'id Hamami (PLO represen-

tative in London, January 4, 1978);

Ali Yassin (PLO representative in

Kuwait, June 15, 1978); Ezzedine

Kalak (PLO representative in Paris,

Arafat, and usually involved in PLO

contacts with the Israeli left. In

almost all instances, Iraqi

diplamatic pouches were made

available to Banna's emissaries, and

tracqi embassies provided both safe

houses and cover.

Linhassy in London three years ago the "Martyrs Cemetery" in Ant-

., (A/A).

London last June

Dry Bones

Thousands of striking doctors and supporters hold a demonstration in

Worry for chronically ill as doctors' strike goes on The strike involving (srael's 8,500

sularied doctors went into its seventh week with no solution in sight, with the Treasury and the Israel Medical Association still deadlocked last week over demands for a 100 per cent increase in salaries, and shorter work hours. There was rising concern over health care for the chronically ill as thousands of operations have been felayed because of the strike.

Health Ministry officials said there was "room for optimism" as negotiation continued, but doctors representatives said there was 'no progress.

Continuation of the strike might end to the end of "public medicine" in Israel, according to Dr. Haim Doron, head of the Histadrut labour federation's sick fund, which employs 5,000 of the doctors. (The Histadrut fund, Kuput Holim Klalit, the biggest in the country, also employs 10,000 nurses, runs 1,258 clinics and 14 hospitals, and has 3,120,000 members, who pay a monthly fee which entitles them to

full medical services.) Doron called for negotiations to continue "night and day" until the strike is ended. He said that about 3,500 operations have been post-

"Some of these operations are minor, but others are serious," Doron told a press conference, "If they are not operated on soon, the damage may be permanent."

ency treatment is being given in hospitals. Doctors not in Fach of the persons killed was a public service and the Histodrut are moderate, openly identified with not on strike:

Doron bitterly attacked the method of operation for the "alternative medical stations" set up by the striking doctors, in which the doctors charge a (\$600 (\$15) fee for treatment.

He also noted that the Histadrut Sarfawi was huried lust week in Sick fund had reached agreement with non-striking private doctors (i.e., doctors whose entire practice was private, and who were not wage-earners) to reimburse sickfund patients according to a certain schedule for examinations and

Earlier in the week, representatives of chronically-ill patients urged non-stop negotiations. towards a settlement.

A representative of disabled velerans complained that men burned in the Lebanon war are not getting plastic surgery because of the strike, since their operations are not a matter of life and death. But delays in performing these operations can lead to more serious disability in the future, particularly for patients with facial scars.

Miriam Klein of the Cancer Society said failure to detect cancer in time could cost lives.

A cancer patient, Yosef Kapito, said that he wanted to set the record straight by saying he received excel-lent care in the hospital during the strike. He added that he heard how much doctors earn, and he knows shoemakers and clerks who earn more. At the same time, he is now facing difficulties receiving the ambulatory care he needs and urged both sides in the dispute to settle it

The organizations represented sent a joint telegram to Prime Minister Menachem Begin urging him to become personally involved in bringing a speedy end to the strike.

Finance Minister Yoram Aridor, who left last week on a fund-raising mission to the U.S., said before his

"I cannot predict how long the negotiations will take, since the doctors have not lowered their fantastic wage demands. I repeat again: The Treasury will not deviate from the 22-per-cent limit on wage rises set by the collective wage

ugreement." (Compiled from reports by Lea tivities were financed Levavi and Margery Greenfeld)* own pockets.

The Hebrew newspapers

Ma'ariv (Independent) writes; "When President Reagan appeals to extremist elements in the Arab world to reconsider their opposition o Jordan King Hussein's participation in the peace process, and on the very same day, Shultz, his secretary of state, addresses moderate Palestinians and asks their agreement to Jordan's entry into the negotiations, it is possible to draw two conclusions:

'The first is that the administration's right hand doesn't know what its left hand is doing. The second is that the president and the secretary of state are agreed on at least one item — that Hussein is not an independent agent who makes free decisions, but requires permission from the radical base in the Arab world and from the moderate elements in the PLO for every step he wants to take."

The newspaper compares Husein to Lebanon's President Amin Jemayel, who is also "a man not free to decide his own fate... There is not much more than that from negotiations with Jordan should hey be arranged according to the programme the Americans have prepared."

Yedlot Ahronot (Independent) finds no reason to rejoice in President Reagan's promise to an assembly of Holocaust survivors in Washington to guarantee Israel's security, since "he has broken promises to us without hesitation. The newspaper says Israel must be responsible for its own security, with its own forces.

Davar (Histadrut) does not believe that the Reagan peace plan s dead, predicting that he will seek ways to breathe new life into his plan, even if he has to change its

"Arafat's decision not to aid Husseln in solving his difficulties marks only the end of a chapter in the matter. The next chapter - possibly as soon as the next summit of Arab rulers, perhaps after Hussein's talks with Reagan - is liable to throw Israel into a serious crisis in its relations with the U.S.

Yediot Ahronot sees the lack of ewish support for the Jewish Republican candidate for mayor of Chicago as an indication of the general dissatisfaction of American Jews with Reugan. Ma'ariv considers Washington's victory there a chance for a reprieve in black-white and Jewish-Gentile tensions,

'No' to war ribbon Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Thousands of reservists have signed a petition expressing their unwillingness to receive the Peace for Galilee campaign rib-bon, an ad hac group called Lo La of ("say no to the ribbon") claimed at i press conference here last week. Hanan Hever, a spokesman for

not all been collected and counted so he could not give an exact number of signatories. Those who have already signed the petition include high-ranking reserve officers and people who live in settlements on the northern

the group, said the petitions have

border, it was assorted. Some of those present said they were also active in Peace Now, but there is no official connection between the two groups. In answer to a question, they said their activities were financed out of their

NEWS REPORT

Refusednik Vladimir Slepak marks 13th year of rebuff

By JUDY SIEGEL

Vladimir Slepak, known among Soviet Jews as the "father of aliya," last week marked the 13th anniversary of the submission of his anplication to leave to the Russian authorities. But there is as yet no sign that the authorities will approve his exit-permit application. The 55-year-old radio engineer

has been refused emigration longer than any other Soviet Jew. He left his post as head of a laboratory in the Scientific Institute of Television Research in early 1969, hoping that this step would facilitate his application for emigration. But it was turned down on the ground of "classified work," and subsequent applications were rejected on grounds of "state interest." However, Slepak, according to the Israel Public Council for Soviet Jewry, has not been exposed to classified infor- short terms in prison until his arrest mution since 1969, and has not been in 1978 for "malicious employed regularly since 1971.

passed through the Slepak apart- right to go to Isruel



Vladimir Slepak

ment in Moscow over the years, and it has been raided and searched repeatedly. Slepak's name is repeatedly vilified in the Soviet press and on TV. He also served hooliganism," when he hung a ban-

Thousands of Russian Jews have ner from his balcony calling for the

'Real thing better than Le Carre' said that novelist John Le Carre's imaginativeness I witnessed in our sny stories are "fairy tales com- operations surpasses everything pared with the real thing."

Yitzhak Hofi, who retired last year as head of Israel's espionage latest novel, The Little Drummer agency, told the weekly Koteret Girl, about the undercover was Rashit that he had read Le Carre's between Israeli agents and Palestinovels and considered the real es- man terrorists. He considered a pionage world more exciting.

Pentecostalist here

Lydia Vashchenko, the Soviet

Pentecostalist who spent nearly four

years in the U.S. Embassy in

sisters and two other members o

the sect entered the embassy in

June 1978. She left the embassy a

year ago in January following

refusal to allow her to emigrate.

Pentecostalists left the embassy for

Siberia, where they will apply for

exist permits to emigrate to Israel.

Vashchenko was reported by

pleased to be in Israel, but has no

definite plans about her future. She

is in Israel on a three-month tourist

Danny Smith, her spokesman, as

hunger strike protesting the Soviet

At mid-week, the six remaining

Moscow, arrived in Israel last week.

Vashchenko, her parents, two

A former head of the Mossad has was quoted as saying. "The described in the (Le Carre) books. Holi criticized the British writer's

anti-Israeli Stander, despute Le Car-"All these stories are fairy tales re's strongly stated support for the compared with the real thing," Hofi lewish state.

Ban on film

The Association for Civil Rights n Israel last week called upon the Film and Theatre Censorship Board to revoke a decision banning ar episode in a new film called 83.

The Board is to review the decision, made on its behalf by a panel of its members.

The section of the film called 'The Night a King Was Born' was nanned on the grounds that it does serious damage to the IDF and incites the Arab population. The episode is one of five sections

that make up '83, a film depicting changes in Israeli Jewish society resulting from the occupation of Judea and Samaria,

The Association said the ban is an attack on the freedom of expres-

Maccabi takes hoopster cup

Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. - For all their disappointment in the European Cup, Ralph Klein and Tal Brodie, Maccabi Tel Aviv's departing coaches, were given a fitting send-off last week when their team again came out on top to win the State Basketball Cup with a 99-94 triumph over Hupoel Tel Aviv at Yad Eliyahu

President Yitzhak Navon presented the Cup to the winners.

Hapoel Tel Aviv produced one of their best games of the season and held Muccabi all the way. Scores were level pegging until a threeminute drought period afflicted Hapoel ten minutes from the end. They had been leading 66-65 when Berkowitz and Zimmerman ran up twieve devastating points - from unexpected angles - without reply.

Hapoel were unfazed by the deficit. Bravely, they took the game by the throat, threatened Maccabi's hegemony, and gradually sneaked to within a single point of the Mac-cabi lead. Then Lavon Mercer who had had a tremendous match missed an easy shot at a key moment. Zimmerman steadied things again and Maccabi held off the gallant chal-

The clean fast running game brought to a litting climax the best season ever of local baskethall.

Klein paid generous tribute to Hapoel's "great fight" Asked why he was leaving Maccabi to take up an appointment in West Germany Klein said "I've given the maximum. I feel I can't contribute anything more to Maccabi's further success. My thanks go to our loyal tans who have contributed so much o the club's achievements."

lop Scorers; Maccabi — Zimmerman 32, Perry Berkowitz 25, Perry 20, Hapoel — Mercer 31, Walker 22, Ramsay 20,

Rates of exchange

U.S. dollar British sterling 62 4945 16.6905 5.5643 14.8067 19.8033 5 4223 5.6859 4 6964 7.4933 32 9831 35.3213 Dutch guilder Swiss franc Swedish krona Finnish mark kustrahan dollar Belgiun Franc (10)

Defence Minister Moshe Arens visits a wounded IDF soldier at Haifa's Rambam Hospital. (Yossi Idmakim, Paul Mehng



President Yitzhak Navon greets Druse Sheikh Labib Abu-Rukun, who was sworn in last week as a religious court judge.



Jewish schoolboys from Hod Hasharon meet with their Arab counterparts at Baka al-Gharbiya yesterday.



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"Hello Jerusalem" is represented in the U.S. by Jerusalem Communications Inc. 245 East 40th Street, N.Y.; N.Y. 10016, Tel. 212 867-4846

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Two chief rabbis condemn violence

By ROBERT ROSENBERG Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel's two chief rabbis last week fulfilled a promise to Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek and issued a call against violence in the capital.

Kollek had ealled on Sephardi Chief Rabbi Mordechai Eliahu and Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Avraham Shapiro, who were elected last month, to ask them to use their influence to prevent violence by religious zealots and by religiousnationalist elements. Jerusalem Sephardi Chief Rabbi Shalom Mashash and Yitzhak Ralbag. chairman of the Jerusalem Religious Council, were also at the

Lute last week Kollek had a similar meeting with leaders in East Jerusalem to complain about rockthrowing by Arab youths. The Arab representatives in turn complained about the Birkat Avraham Yeshiva in Rehov Hagai in the Moslem

Quarter of the Old City. At the meeting with the rabbis, Kollek asked them to press the yeshiva to stop what he called "anti-religious activities" by its stu-

He cited "rock-throwing, nighttime disturbances, and harassment of neighbours" by the yeshiva students, and the rubbis agreed that "something must be done to move the yeshiva out of the Old City."

Since Kollek's meeting with Arab leaders from the Moslem Quarter and its yeshiva neighbours, there has been no stone-throwing on Rehov Hagai, police sources said. The police arrested eight students two weeks ago during a stonethrowing melee with Arab neighbours. They are now out on bail, awaiting trial.

In another meeting Kollek warned community leaders of Shufat and Beit Hanina, northern suburbs of Jerusalem, that if they don't put an end to stone-throwing along the road to Neve Ya'ncov, "the police and army will."

Kollek's adviser on Arab affairs. Maurice Zilka, said the mayor "does not believe the religious Jews when they say that children throw stones, and he doesn't believe the Arab adults when they say that it's only children who throw stones."

Kollek last week addressed a crowd of about 5,000 protesting against violence by Jewish zealots in Jerusalem. A skull-capped 44-yearold immigrant spat in the mayor's face after the speech. After a tussle with the police, the man, who resides in Kiryat Arba, told his interrogators that "God gave him the strength" to attack the mayor.

The demonstration was called by friends of Dr. Uzi Ritte, the Hebrew University geneticist who was seriously injured when his car was stoned in the capital's Geula neighbourhood recently.

Living standards in Tel Aviv drop By CAROL COOK Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - The population of Tel Aviv is getting older and poorer, marrying less, having fewer children, and divorcing more frequently, according to the Statistical Yearbook for 1982, recently published by the municipality? Centre for Economic and Social Research. The book paints a picture of a city in a slump, with young people moving away, retail shops closing down, and fewer new buildings

The total population of Tel Aviv was 329,500 at the end of 1981, a drop of 1.6 per cent from 1980. An exodus to the suburbs has been going on for about a decade, and Tel Aviv now contains only 8.3 per cent of Israel's total population, compured with 11.6 per cent in 1972.

Young people with families have heen prominent among those leaving, resulting in a large proportion (17.2 per cent) of the city's residents fulling in the over 65 age group.

Tel Aviv families are also less affluent than their counterparts in Haifa and Jerusalem.

Tel Aviv families also suffered more from inflation, losing four per cent of their buying power since 1971, while the income of the rest of the country, relative to fixed prices, emained steady.

Other symptoms of economic malaise were a marked decrease in ouilding starts over the past five years and a 15 per cent decline in he number of retail businesses operating in the city. Wholesalers, panks, and insurance companies, however, are growing in number.

LIDS disease in Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

bridgehead in Israel, according to Prof. Dan Michaeli, head of Ichilov

"We have definitely diagnosed five cuses, and we expect that there are others," he said last week. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome has proved fatal to

several hundred Americans, Although the five known cases in Israel do not seem much, Michaeli noted it was considerable 1982. compared to American figures.



played in the wax-works museum in Tel Aviv's Shalom-Mayer Tower.
(israel Sun)

Unique children's home

By JUDY SIEGEL Jerusalem Post Reporter

A unique home for 144 disadvanaged children was dedicated last week in Jerusalem's Gilo quarter in a ceremony attended by undreds of American Mizrahi Women from here and abroad. The nome will be staffed by 12 specially rained, live-in couples.

Child Haven, also called Beit Hayeled, was built through \$4 million in contributions from the organization's 79,000 members. It is named for Alfred and Frances

According to Roselle Silberstein, national chairman of American Mizrahi Women, the institution is based on a "new concept in social

each of which includes an apartment in which the surrogate parents and their own children live. Attached to these flats are three rooms, each designed for four

The youngsters, aged four-and-ahalf through 14, come from broken and problem homes.

The surrogate parents include new immigrants from the West, native Israelis, and a number of couples who themselves grew up in disadvantaged homes.

Dozens of children from the outside will attend Child Haven's kindergarten during the day. Over 300 Mizrahi women from the U.S. arrived specially for the

The building, designed by David Cassuto, is airy, colourful and roomy. It has 12 separate units,

TEL AVIV. — The deadly disease known as AIDS has established a Residential centre for alcoholics

By LEA LEVAVI

Tel Aviv satellite town last week. It will provide treatment for rest are still being treated. alcoholics whose physical and men-tal conditions make ambulatory care impossible. The centre has . been treating alcoholics on an am-

RAMAT GAN. — The country's four had to leave the programme because of their poor physical confirst residential treatment centre for alcoholics officially opened in this completed treatment (and are so far, keeping away from drink) and the

Professionals treating alcoholics say there are about 10,000 in Israel, only about 25 per cent of whom have come for treatment.

There are 10 ambulatory treatment centres for alcoholics Of the 32 patients treated so far, operating around the country.

arrived here to join in Israel's 35th Since the Lebanon war began last

THE COMMUNITY

Avraham Yoffe, soldier and head of Nature Authority

Thousands of mourners attended the funeral at Ramat Hasharon last week of Maj.-Gen. (res.) Avraham Yoffe, head of Israel Nature Reserves Authority, who died on April II after a long illness. He was

He was buried with full military honours. Among the mourners were Prime Minister Menachem Begin, President-elect Chaim Herzog, Defence Minister Moshe Arens and Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Rafael Eitan.

Yoffe was born at Yavniel in Lower Galilee, where his parents had farmed since 1906. Avraham grew up on the farm and received his early education in Yavniel.

At 16, while still at school, Yoffe joined the Hagana. When the 1936 Arab riots began, he enlisted in the Settlement Police units which guarded villages and kibbutzim in the Beit She'an area. He later joined Orde Wingate's Night Squads, becoming a platoon commander, When World War II broke out, Yoffe joined the British Army's First Palestine Light Anti-Aircraft Battery and served in Cyprus. Afterwards, he fought in the Western Sahara with the Service Corps. Demobilized with the rank of captain in 1946, he immediately rejoined the Hagana.

During the War of Independence. Yoffe fought Iraqi units in the Beit She an valley and participated in the capture of Nazareth and the liberation of Galilee. He was wounded when the jeep he was driving struck a mine.

In 1950 Yofte became the Com-Brigade. During the 1956 Sinai Campaign, he commanded the famous Ninth Brigade which captured Sharm e-Sheikh, In 1959 he



When the cabinet set up the Nature Reserves Authority in 1964, Yoffe was appointed chairman, He left the army in November 1964. after 24 years of active service.

Yoffe froze Haifa's development plans, which would have endangered the Carmel park area, and assured the preservation of Hurshat Tal and many other natural

Among his achievements were the 1977 opening of the Hai Bar Biblical Wildlife Park adjoining Kibbutz Yotvata, in the south, and the restoration of wildlife in the Hula Valley.

He formed the Green Patrols with the task of protecting state lands and nature reserves.

Yoffe was a leader of the Land of Israel Movement, which eventually joined the Likud for the 1973 elections. He was subsequently elected to the Knesset and served until manding Officer of the Golani 1977 He opposed withdrawal from the Sinal.

Yoffe is survived by his wife Aviva, two daughters and a son.

Scientists charge deception in anti-evolution congress

By CHARLES HOFFMAN Jerusalem Post Reporter

A group of biologists from the Hebrew University and the Weizmann Institute has accused the organizers of a recent conference on evolution of attempting to deceive several public bodies about the true nature of the gathering to

The scientists recently wrote a letter of protest to the Education Ministry, the National Council for Research and Development and the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities demanding that they retroactively withdraw their support

for the conference. The First Congress on Inquiries into the Origin of Life and Evolution was organized by a group of Orthodox scientists from Ben-Gurion University with the aim of mann Institute. demonstrating that the theory of Ritte was recently hospitalized

and who attended the conference, ultra-Orthodox neighbourhood in said that "the conference did not Jerusalem.

deal scientifically with the problem Most of the lectures were devoted to denying the theory of evolution in principle... and to advancing the notion that the biblical account of the origin of life is factual."

They wrote that the organizers 'disguised religious and metaphysical arguments in scientific garb... not only to mislead the unsuspecting audience, but mainly to mislead the bodies which fund scientific gatherings."
They also said that it would be

'disastrous" for science-teaching in the schools if non-rational theories are presented as science.

The letter was signed by Prof Patricia Smith, Prof. Rafael Falk, Prof. Amram Ronen and Dr. Uzi Ritte of the Hebrew University; and by Prof. Shneor Lipson of the Weiz-

evolution has no scientific basis. with severe head injuries after his The scientists who sent the letter, car was stoned on the Sabbath in an

More than 1,000 young UJA visitors arrive

Over 1,000 young Jews from 78 Communities around the U.S. have of them, it will be their first visit. Independence Day colebrations.

The group, called Yachad about 5,000 American Jews to (Togother), is this year's largest Israel.

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Eitan's answer to stone-throwers

Post Political Reporter

FEL AVIV. -- The answer to Arab stone-throwing in Judea and Samaria "should be 10 new Jewish settlements for each such incident." outgoing Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Rufael Eitan recommended last week in his farewell meeting with the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee.

Eitan and Labour Party dove Yossi Sarid engaged in an acrimonious exchange, calling each other "liar." Eitan also read what was described as a vitriolic poem dedicated to Sarid.

Estan told the committee that he sees no reason why stone-throwing incidents in Judea and Samaria cannot be stopped. "All we need do is carry on with our settlement effort and increase it. When 100 settlements are established between Nablus and Jerusalem, there will be no stones thrown at Jews there."

According to some sources littan also said: "When we have settled the land all the Arabs will be able to do about it will be to seurry around life doped roaches in a bottle,"

The altereation between Eitan and Sarid developed when the chief of staff objected to criticism of him for reducing the sentences of soldiers accused of killing PoWs in the Litani Operation. Eitan argued that his critics were "very selective in their outrage. When the accused were of their own, they kept muniand failed to protest."

He was referring to a case when an officer "from the leftists' camp, from one of the Mapam kibbutaim." and three of his soldiers were accused of killing two PoWs.

Surid argued heatedly that Eitan was being "deliberately misleading. The officer in question was acquitted. Eitan is purposely striving to impart a false impression.

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At this point the chief of staff exploded: "You are a liar." He explained that though charges against the officer were dropped, the soldjers involved in the incident were sentenced and that he had reduced the sentence, "But Sarid and his friends saw fit not to raise an outery in this particular case, as distinct from the others."

Sarid retorted: "You are not telling the truth and if you want to use the precise term, then I'll tell you that you are a liar."

Eitan then recited an uncomplimentary poem he had written about "those who criticize and carp like Sarid," It was dedicated to Sarid with "all due respect and contempt." MKs who attended the meeting could not quote the verse verbatim, but some did recall a rhyme about "the smell of manure that comes from one who hops on his tait."

Sarid told Eitan that he hopes he

(Eitan has said he would devote himself to farming and carpentry when he retires from military ser-

Haim Druckman, of the National Religious Party, told Eitan that "despite all that has been said, the people of this country love you."

committee chairman, spoke of Eitan as "not only one of the best chiefs of staff the IDF has ever had, but also without a doubt one of the most popular and beloved officers this army ever produced."

A group of 18 MKs from Labour, Mapam, Shinui and the Citizens' Rights Movement have written to Desence Minister Moshe Arens demanding that the rebuke Eitan for his remarks concerning West Bunk Arabs.

Arens, asked last week about Eitan's remarks, said he did not want to criticise the chief of staff at the end of his term, and

is a "better carponter than a poet described him as a "national hero."

Support for more Israel aid

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Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON, — In a political signal to the Reagan administration, a congressional subcommittee last week increased economic and military assistance to Israel in the pending foreign aid bill.

The House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, chaired by Democrat Lee Hamilton of Indiana, raised the grant portion of the aid to Israel in the 1984 fiscal year by \$365 million over the original Reagan ad-

ministration recommendation. The increase now goes before the full committee. Separate Senate ap-

proval is also required. The Reagan administration had be in the works this year as well.

155

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proposed that Israel receive \$785m. in economic grants. The House subcommittee increased that sum to

On the military side, the administration had recommended that Israel receive a total of \$1.7b, of which \$550m, would be in grants, the remaining \$1.15b, in loans. The House panel retained the same overall level but ruised the grant portion to \$850m., or exactly half of the total military package.

Despite strong administration objections, the Congress last year also raised overall economic and military aid levels to Israel. Based on last week's initial action, another substantial increase may

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letters, selected TV and radio

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3,939 homes up for sale in the administered areas

By LEA LEVAVI Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - The best Israeli answer to Jordan King Hussein's decision not to join the peace talks is for thousands of Israelis to settle Herut's Yosef Rom, the acting in Judea, Samaria and Gaza, Deputy Labour and Social Affairs Minister Benzion Rubin told reporters here last week.

At a press conference previewing campaign to attract thousands of families to these areas. Rubin said that the public interest so far leads him to believe that there will be between 10,000 and 15,000 families interested in the 3,939 apartments and "build-your-own-home" plots now available.

Rubin said this is the largest project of its kind ever undertaken by the government, Jewish Agency and the settlement (kibbutz and moshav) movements. Geographically, it will include Judea, Samaria, the southern part of Mount Hebron, Katif in the Gaza strip - and the Jordan Valley. Prices of the flats vary widely

to size and location. Special mortgages and loans will be available of up to IS860,000. Zohar Gindel, director of the Centre for Development Towns, said there will also be efforts to at-

from IS1 million to IS3m. according

these areas, to create employment opportunities for the new settlers.

Yisrael Harel, representing the Council of Settlements in Judea. Samaria and Gaza, said he hopes the goal of 100,000 settlers will be reached a year before the end of the government's term. There are already about 30,000 residents in the territories he said, another 15-000 are expected to move in this summer, and the campaign is expected to bring about another 20,000 within the next 18 months,

He believes the next jump from 60,000 to 100,000 will come quickly in view of rising public interest, whether for ideological reasons or to improve housing and quality of

David Rudge adds:

The bulk of the Electric Corporation's mussive project supplying electric power to Samaria has been completed after four years of work and at a cost of IS360 million.

Nineteen Arab towns and villages and 15 Jewish settlements have so far been linked to the national grid.

The necessity of having electricity had overcome Arab political objections to the source of supply, the Electric Corporation's Jerusalem district manager, Paul Schaffer, told reporters during a tract entrepreneurs to open firms in tour of Samaria.

Tel Aviv woman held for spying

Titl. AVIV (Itim). - A 35 year-old and the magistrate court judge local woman, arrested on suspicion of spying and having contact with an enemy agent abroad, was remanded last month for a further 15 days. The details of the case were released for publication only last week. Bruria Green has previously been

hospitalized in a psychiatric ward

ordered that she be examined in the Bat Yam hospital during her remand

> The woman denied the charges. claiming she had been drugged. held incommunicado, and been beaten by her interrogators.

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clusively on electricity. Telephone bills, not including overseas calls, continue to be around \$20 for smaller families, but are likely to be double that

their appliances now comes to between \$17 and \$30 and may

be up to \$10 more for larger families. The bill will be much

higher if electric heaters are used regularly or cooking is done ex-

amount in families with teenagers Gas is the usual means of cooking in Israel and is delivered in in-

COLUMN

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HOW MUCH DOES IT COST

TO LIVE IN ISRAEL?

PART I - THE MONTHLY BUDGET

This is the first instalment of our updated. 3-part series of

articles on the cost of living in Israel. In this instalment, (Part I), a

breakdown is given of the monthly budget. Part II provides

information on the prices of cars and household appliances

including taxes and customs duties on such items and the

exemptions available for new olim Part III deals with

approximate costs of purchasing and renting an apartment

All prices and expenses are quoted in US dollars rather than

Israeli currency because the buying power of the former remains

fairly stable against the fluctuations of the shekel and the

constant price increases in the country. While our figures are up

to date for March 1983, it should be recalled that all of them are

THE MONTHLY BUDGET

budget, which will enable olim to estimate the approximate

monthly costs for their own households allowing for their par-

sonal preferences, individual life styles and, of course, their

Household Costs, including food, cleaning supplies, minor daily

expenses and moderate home entertaining, can now come to

between \$250 and \$400 a month for a household of 2 or 3 per-

sons and between \$450 and \$550 for a family of 5-7 persons

Prices are practically uniform throughout the country, except in

some outlying areas where freight charges may add to the cost

Meat and poultry, both frozen and fresh, have substantially

gone up in price, but eggs have remained the same in dollars and

cost 7 cents each for the best quality. Fresh fish is slightly down,

at just over \$6 a kilo for the best sort. Irozen fish costs from

\$2.50 to \$6.70 a kilo. A kilo (2.2 pounds) of fresh beef starts at

\$11, going up to \$16 for the best cut (as compared to \$6-\$9 in

mid-1981). a kilo of frozen beef is now \$4-\$6. lurkey \$2-\$7.20

a kilo, depending on the part of the bird; frozen chicken is \$2.20-

\$6 (compared to an average of \$1.65 in mid-1981), also depen-

ding on the part of the bird; fresh whole chickens cost \$4 per

kilo: frozen lamb costs around \$8 a kilo. The above prices come

from the Coop Supermarket chain which operates on a minimal

profit margin. Prices for glatt kosher meat are higher than those

quoted above. Vegetables in sesson are no longer as relatively

inexpensive as they used to be, but are still reasonable in price.

Household help has gone up to \$3 and sometimes \$4 an hour.

so 4 hours once a week costs \$54 or \$72 a month instead of the

\$36 it cost in mid-1981. An additional 10% must be added for

House Committee Dues (Va'ad Bayit) cover central heating,

central hot water, cleaning, gardening, building maintenance,

and electricity for staircases and elevators, depending on the

building. Whether you are an apartment owner or tenant, the

dues are obligatory, the amount depending on the number of

apartments in the building, the size of the apartment, the length

of the winter and the degree of cold. The latter two factors make

Jerusalem once again the most expensive area, especially during

the exceptionally long and cold winter of 1982/83, when the

House insurance premiums have just been altered to include

automatic linkage to the cost-of-living index and now stand at

1.8 per mille of the value of the property, including pipes, drains,

For apartment contents and personal balongings the annual

rate — also automatically linked to the cost-of-living index — is

9 75 per mille, or \$97.50 for each \$10,000 of the value. To the

total of the respective premiums 30% must be added for various

charges, including stamps, to arrive at the cost for the , ar if

payment is made in cash. Payment can be made in six instal-

Municipal Tax (Amona) varies according to location, type of

residential erea and apartment size. In Jerusalem, the most ex-

pensive area, the average monthly payment for a two-bedroom

apartment now lies between \$17 and \$23; for 3 badrooms (i.e.

4-41/2 rooms) between \$20 and \$28; for 4 bedrooms, \$27 or

more.
Electricity for households of 2-4 persons making normal use of

average monthly dues were between \$50 and \$100.

means an annual \$18 for each \$10,000 of the value

ments, which adds another 30% to the bill.

Published weekly • April 17-23, 1983

Following is a breakdown (in round figures) of the avorage

throughout most of Israel during the early part of 1983.

Jerusalem.

financial situation

of foods which have no fixed price

the compulsory National Insurance.

alactric installations

dividual containers to each household in older buildings but provided centrally in newer housing. The monthly outlay is \$7-\$9 for a couple and close to double that amount for families with children. If gas room heaters are installed for additional heating in the winter, the bill will increase substantially during those months A family of 6 using gas for heating, cooking and clothes drying spends about \$80 a month the year round, plus around \$1,000 for four months of heating alone, which averages out over the year to approximately \$125 a month.

Water bills range from around \$6 a month for the smaller households to \$12 for larger families, and a good deal more if you have your own garden

TV & Radio Licence fees are combined and paid in three instalments. The monthly average currently works out at just under \$3, but a helty rise is expected for the 1983/84 fiscal year. Car Registration is paid annually in one lump sum and currently works out at a monthly \$6 for cars with small engines and \$12 for those with larger ones; new models cost a little more. The annual car radio licenco comos to less than a dollar a month, but both car registration and car radio licence fees are slated to go up considerably this spring (It should be noted that licensing fees and the cost of utilities are uniform throughout the country) Car Insurance during the 1982/83 financial year worked out to a monthly \$23-\$30 for a medium-sized used car for compulsory and full comprehensive coverage, including a no-claims reduction, larger cars, about \$40 a month. The 1982/83 insurance rate for a new car is calculated at 3.7% of the market price, with a 10% reduction if insured for one driver only and a maximum no claims reduction of 30%. New olim entitled to a no claims bonus must submit documentation to this effect from their previous insurance company abroad

Car Expenses among the families interviewed for this article varied between \$85 and \$160 a month for petrol (gas) and servicing, not including major repairs, depending on the amount of local or out of town driving. Most averaged 1,000 kms (650 miles) a month. This compares to \$40 to \$130 a month among the same families in mid-1981 and reflects the continual rise of both the petrol price and garage service charges

Clothing expenses vary widely. One older couple found that their clothood purchases during the year added up to a monthly average of \$40 (instead of \$20 in mid-1981); and for two other couples \$100 (instead of \$50-\$75 in mid-1981). Parents spant about half the amount on themselves and the remainder on their children, at a monthly average of \$35.\$65. In all cases, old and young, footwear was the largest single item.

There are factory outlets in the main cities and some of the larger towns selling clothing at a 20%-30% discount

The cost of Education depends on the type of school a child at tends. Compulsory kindergarten starting at the age of 5 is free. as is elementary and secondary education, secular or religious, at all State schools. Fees are charged for nursery school up to the age of 5 and later again for university and post-high school vocational training Day-care centers (run by WIZO or Na'amat. the Pioneer Women's Organization) accept infants between and 15 months from 7 a m to 4 p.m., at a monthly fee of up to \$88. The fees are set by the government, which also provides subsidies. This also applies to the slightly higher monthly fee for children between 15 months and 5 years enrolled in these daycare centers. Private nursery schools for 2-5 year-olds now charge about \$75 a month for 6 mornings a week (as compared to \$30-\$40 in mid-1981) Municipal kindergarten fees are a good deal less. A private metapelet, a nursemaid looking after an inlant 5 mornings a week at her own home, now costs about \$75 a month. Home care for 8 hours daily, 5 days a week now costs about \$110 a month in the Jerusalem area, though in the Tel Avw area the cost can be as high as a monthly \$270 for 7 a.m. to 4 p m. 5 days a week. The going price in Jerusalem for a metapelet coming to the child's home for 8 hours daily, 5 times a week is currently \$190-\$220.

At state-subsidized tuition-free vocational high schools, which teach such subjects as computer science, electronics, mechanics, architecture, clerical work and fashion, the extras students have to pay may come to around \$8 a month. University fees for the 1982/83 academic year have doubled from the provious year to \$50 a month. Depanding on the faculty and year, tooks can easily add another \$30 . a month, unless a student is willing to wait his turn in the long queues at the un-

THE MONTHLY ADDITION

iversities' public libraries.

To arrive at an undistorted figure for average monthly expenditures, certain items have not been included because they are highly individual and not necessarily essential to Western-style living in Israel. Hence private school less have been omitted. while the extras for books, sports and excursions are included. Donations to charities and institutions, endowment funds, life insurance, and other savings plan payments are excluded as not being part of daily needs and dependent on extra cash available. Children's Leisure Time Activities may come to \$35 for one youngster's music or other private lessons a month. Books and

toys can be \$10-\$40 a month. School books, after-school and sports activities and excursions can add \$15-\$40 per month. The cost of Cultural Activities during the 1982/83 concert and theater season has barely changed in dollar terms. A subscription for the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra was \$70-\$133 for a medium to good seat; for the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra around \$70; for the Jeruselem Theater \$25-\$45. Single tickets for the Israel Philhermonic are about \$7 for the cheapest and about \$19 for the best seet. Jerusalem Theater and Jerusalem Symphony concert tickets come to roughly \$9 each.

A cinema ticket now costs close to \$3. Annual membership for the museums are up considerably, but one must remember that these fees are really in lieu of donations. They come to about \$15 per person and close to \$25 for the whole family. with additional charges, reduced for members, ranging from less than a dollar to about \$5 for museum lectures, concerts, film shows and other performances. Annual newspaper subscriptions have gone up by 25%, and the big dailies are now charging \$180-\$200.

Health insurance through any of the local health funds poses no problem for the under-60s. Of the families interviewed for this article, one household of 5 now 71/2 years in Israel, with 3 children between the ages of 5 and 11 and the father solfemployed, pays just under \$56 a month. A family of 6 with 4 children between 8 and 13 years old, pays \$25, with the same amount also paid by the father's employer. Among the older couples whose children already have their own health insurance. monthly fees range from \$28 to \$60, depending on the length of time they have been members, at what are and which fund they iouned. The various health funds have different rates and offer

Problems do arise for oleh pensioners. If they have sons or daughters living in Israel, they may be able to join the same health fund subject to cortain conditions. Women over 57 and men over 62 who are olim and not eligible for membership in the various health funds because of their age, can join a special plan of the Histadrut's Kupat Holim Klaht at a monthly fee of roughly \$29 for a single person and about \$45 for a family, however. they will have to participate with 15% in the costs of hospitaliza-

During their first 3 years in the country, oleh pensioners can join a special Ministry of Immigrant Absorption health plan which provides full coverage during that period for a monthly fee the exact amount depending on the financial situation of the anchicants and whether they are single or a couple. The maximum monthly fee has remained roughly \$45, and this amount is the same for a single person or a couple. Where possible, some oleh pensioners from western countries have retained their private health insurance policies with additional coverage to include Israel This however is relatively expensive

It must be pointed out to prospective olim with major medical problems that they may not be able to join any of Israel's health funds. Therefore, it is advisable for them to take up this question with the airyah representative (shallach) BEFORE moving to

Dentist Fees are likely to be less of a budget item for pensioners, but can be substantial for families with growing children. Nevertheless, the monthly outlay of older couples appears to have gone up from the previous \$10 to a current \$20. In families where 2 or more children need regular orthodontic care, it can come close to \$100 a month

At current prices, having a tooth capped or crowned can come to \$400, while a filling can cost \$28.

Mortgage payments vary widely as old unlinked loans have become cheap due to continued currency devaluation. More recent mortgages usually add from \$100-\$300 to the monthly budget, depending on the size, type and location of the home and whether it was bought on the private market or through Ministry of Absorption channels.

Rental payments vary widely. More information on this subject will appear in the column on Housing (Part III of this series).

MISCELLANEOUS

Most households set aside an arbitrary sum for unforeseen minor purchases and repairs, small gifts, pocket money for the children and other odds and ends. Varying from \$15 to \$55 a month among the families interviewed, these amounts are included in the monthly budget. None of these families pay the university tuition of their student sons and daughters, who all earn enough from part-time work to cover their fees

Excluding the items mentioned above, monthly expanditures at th time of writing came to an average of \$800 to \$850 for a family with 1 child still living at home, and \$1000 to \$1300 for a family with 3-5 school-age children. This represents an increase of just over 10% since mid-1981.

Monthly living costs for older couples, however, have risen by about 30% since mid-1981 and in dollar terms now come to anywhere between \$800 and \$1000.

All the families interviewed own a car and five in well-appointed 3 to 6-room apartments in good neighbourhoods.

New and prospective olim planning to settle in rural areas should note that living in a moshav ovden, a workers' village (usually adricultural), costs the same as in urban areas. Living in moshav shituli, a collective village, or a kibbutz is a good deal

sted by the Ministry of immigrant Absorption and the Aliyah and Absorption Department of the World Zionist Organization

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(S.L.)

6

Frue, in announcing its decision, Jordan was careful not actually to reject the Reagan initiative. On the contrary, it stressed that it remained committed to the idea that the plan for all its shortcomings, continued to provide the most effective 'mechanism' available for implementing the rival Fez plan.

But, short of a far-reaching reappraisal by Washington and by the PLO, which failed to grant King Hussem the mandate he sought to enter the Middle liast peace process on the basis of the Reagan plan, Jordan has made it plain that there is no hope of proceeding with this

strategy. What Hussem appears to envisage is a U.S. willingness to review its opposition to a negotiating role for the PLO, coupled with a clear show of willingness to pressure Israel into halting its settlement drive in the West Bank as a first step to loosening its hold on the oc-

copied Arab territories. Such gestures from Washington, Hussem might reason, would persuade Yasser Arafat and his fellow pragmatists to buck the rejectionist line being imposed by Syrianbacked radical elements and permit fordan to enter the peace process even at the cost of breaking up-

So, technically, Jordan has not American initiative; it has merely served notice that, much as it would like to take up the challenge, present circumstances make this im-

What Jordan has not said openly is that circumstances are not very likely to change, and the farreaching re-appraisal it is apparently seeking from Washington and the PLO has very little chance of taking

For Washington to agree to a negotiating role for the PLO and for n to use brute economic and political force to halt Israel's settlement policy - and eventually to force it to feave the West Bank and Gaza -- seems at the moment to be political fantasy. So, too, does the prospect of Aralat agreeing to dely

IWO SUPPOSEDLY unrelated

events antolded in Washington this past week, the Reagan Administra-

non's reaction to King Hussein's

refusal .-- at least for the time being

David Bernstein assesses the possible consequences of Jordan's decision last week not to become a partner to the Reagan peace initiative because of King Hussein's failure to reach agreement with the PLO on a common approach. One result could be that the PLO, after losing its military base in Lebanon, might now also become politically irrelevant and revert to unbridled terror as a

his rejectionists and risk the breakup of the PLO without such a move from the Americans.

And chances are that the wily king knows this only too well.

FOR ALL THAT, Hussein appears to have made considerable political capital by having done his best to go along with the American initiative, even though he may well have doubted its viability.

It is also possible that Hussein calculated the political benefits of precipitating an open confrontation hetween Washington and Jerusalem in the unlikely event that the PLO granted him a mandate to negotiate. Israel would then have been isolated, the sole obstruction to the Reagan Plan.

And in the even more unlikely event that Washington succeeded in getting Israel out of the West Bank and Gaza and returning the territories to Arab rule - even then he would have reaped a political

For Hussein's most ghastly nightmare must be that the Palestinians will become so discouraged by Israel's continued hold on the West Bank and Gaza that they will look actually closed the door on the to his own kingdom for the realization of their national aspirations.

THE DEGREE to which Hussein lears such a development was all too apparent in last week's announcement from Jordan. This summed up in detail the deliberations of the hree-hour emergency eahinet meeting chaired by Hussein himself.

The announcement stressed Jordan's persistent warnings about the dangers of Israel's practices in the West Bank and Gaza, parneularly its "systematic policy of evacuating the inhabitants of the West Bank to change the demographic composition of the occupied Arab territories."

And it ended with Jordan's concern "to confront the de lacto annevation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip" which "forces us to



Yusser Arafat... "a severe blow to his

take all steps necessary to safeguard our national security in all its dimensions."

Arab observers have interpreted this as a warning by Jordan that if it is unable to secure Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories through American-led fiplomacy, it will opt for undateral measures to saleguard its own integrity against Palestmian subver-

Such measures, it has been suggested, could include the closure of the Jordan-West Bank crossings in a bid to prevent a massive influx of disillusioned Palestinians, which would further upset the kingdom's demographie balance (already weighted 60:40 in favour of the Palestinians) and pose a serious threat to Hussein's throne.

There have also been hints that Hussein might choose to wash his hands of the West Bank altogether — even though Sunday's announcement pledged to "continue to provide support for our brothers in the occupied Palestinian territories...remain their faithful brothers, and side with them in their

The reference to "the occupied week that Hussein might soon hold Palestine.

new parliamentary elections which would, for the first time, exclude the participation of West Bank resi-

In short, Jordan remains determined to prevent the realization of Ariel Sharon's "Jordan-is-Pulestine" concept — either by helping the Pulestinians to achieve some form of independent statehood in the West Bank and Guza through diplomacy, or by protecting itself against any attempt hey might make to realize their national aspirations in Jordan itself.

WHILE THERE IS thus no immediate threat to the Hashemite kingdom, the abrupt termination of the PLO dialogue with Jordan at the beginning of this week has left the organization in a state of acute

Arafat's diplomatic strategy, pursued so vigorously in the face of very considerable opposition from the Syrian-backed radicals in the PLO, has elearly run out of steam.

He was unable to sell this strategy to the PLO's radical elements when the crunch came atothe end of last week, and he was unwilling to risk the break-up of the PLO for the sake of a political programme that not only relegated the organization to the sidelines but also had next to no chance of winning the West Bank and Gaza for the Palestinians.

This has undoubtedly been a severe blow to Arafat's prestige and perhaps also to his standing inside the PLO. There can be little doubt that he will be hoping against hope in the days and weeks ahead that a miracle will happen and that Washington will come up with the magic ingredients - PLO recognition and pressure on Israel - which would once again make his strategy

Failing that, Arafat will probably Palestinian territories" is both un- lind himself forced to pay lip service usual and revealing in this context to the radicals' call for armed strugas was the report earlier this gle as the only means of liberating

nominal leader of the PLO in such an event, but the balance of power within the organization will undoubtedly have shifted away from the mainstream pragmatists to the Syrian-backed radicals, and he will find himself dancing to their tune just as they have been forced. however reluctantly, to dance to his over the past eight months and

It would seem too much to expect that Arafat would be capable of making the kind of imaginative leap President Sadat did in 1977 and unilaterally agree to Washington's minimum conditions for his participation in the peace process acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 242 and the concomitant recognition of Israel's right to exist.

Arafat not only appears to lack the political imagination and courage that characterized Sadat and eventually cost him his life but the constraints under which he has to operate are undeniably more powerful and complex than those which bound the late Egyptian

HOW ALL THIS will affect the fate of the PLO remains to be seen. But there is today, probably for the first time since its evacuation from Beirut last August, a clear chance that the PLO may become politically irrelevant

Denied the convenient base for free action against Israel that it enoyed in Jordan until 1970 and in Lebanon until last June, the PLO will probably be forced to revert to the desperate, publicitygrabbing but politically wounding nets of unbridled terror that characterized it in the late 1960s and carly 1970s.

Where this will leave the unfortunate inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza is also unclear.

But between Jordan's determination, to safeguard its political identity, Israel's determination to realize its divine right to Judea, Samaria, and Gaza, Washington's apparent lack of determination to do what is necessary to make its peace initiative work and Arafat's apparent unwillingness to make the grand Sadat-like gesture — it seems that they may well be doomed to become something resembling the chief-ofstuff's "drugged cockroaches" in a West Bunk bottle.

writer is The Jerusalem Post's Middle East affairs reporter.

sional ceremony. The House and

COMMENTARY

THERE IS NO real tragedy in the "poisoning" masquerade by a few hundred Arab schoolgirls (on the West Bank) with the connivance of fiercely nationalistic doctors, nor should we be surprised by the use which wider Arab circles and governments are making of this

In a society marked by deep hostility to Israel, where actual violence is glorified, it is not to be wondered that this kind of "nonviolent" struggle is being resorted to. And if the masquerade — as is not unlikely — was actually staged and orchestrated almost from the beginning, this again is understandable: those who organize sabotage and murder will not shrink from staging a tale of poisoning.

As for the lies involved, the Big Lie has been so long an instrument of Arab psychological warfare avainst Israel that its use in this case

IT IS WRITTEN

God, the Holy One of

with thee: <u>I will</u> bring

thy seed from the east.

and gather thee from

north, Give up; and to

the south, Keep not

back: bring my sons

from far, and my daugh-

ters from the ends of

Is liah +3:34.5 & 6)

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ENGLISH

Ellective March 6. 1983

To May 1, 1983

Israel, thy Saviour:

the west;

the earth."

"I am the Lord thy

Fear not: for I am

I will say to the

Medieval spectre

deliberately engaged in poisoning

By BENJAMIN AKZIN

non-Jews were a prominent feature The real tragedy lies in the seriousness with which the of the darkest Middle Ages. As 'enlightened world" took up the such, they fell into disrepute and were disdainfully discarded centale. Governments, the "serious" press, "responsible" TV and radio turies ago. networks, not to speak of the UN In a way, they were even more disgusting than the blood libel: the Security Council and other international bodies, all set about with a latter accused Jews of killing inserious mien to "investigate" the dividuals, while the poisoning libel poisoning reports. Possibly some of accused them of trying to kill multhese only pretend to have taken the titudes. The Tsarist regime, which matter seriously while utterly dis- did not hesitate to revive the blood libel early in this century, did not believing the tale — which is almost worse, because this attitude lends dure to ruise that other hoary prima facie credibility to something known to them to be false.

is almost standard behaviour.

And now, near the century's end, the medieval tale is revived, and the Accusations that Jews were

ing it, does it the honour of "investigating" its truth.

ARE WE to be grateful for small favours? The Jerusalem Post's Washington correspondent tells us that opinion in America does not believe that the Israeli government has sanctioned the poisoning but wonders whether some "Jewish fanatics" didn't do it on their own. Thanks, indeed. It reminds me of a talk I had 60 years ago, in 1922, in Vienna, with a reactionary Russian *émigré* who said he was sure that not all Jews killed Christian children so us to use their blood for Passover, or even knew about it - "but didn't some secret sects, the Hasidim, do

If this reaction by the Western world proves anything, it shows that there is still some demand for the Jew as a demoniacal image. And

enlightened world, instead of scorn- that this demand is stronger today than it was 100 years ago.

And therein lies the tragedy. I know. The secretary-general of the United Nations, the International Red Cross, the World Health Organization, the Atlanta Centre - all will report something

to the effect that "no positive

evidence of poisoning has been

But whether for political reasons - for in today's world it is inconceivable to call a spade a spade where Arabs are concerned no matter what they do - or for other reasons, they will all word their findings so that those who want to believe the tale will be able to continue doing so.

And therein, again, lies the

writer is emeritus professor of political science and constitutional law at the Hebrew University.

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PAGE 11

to cover both stories. Organizers of the Holocaust

PAGE 10

The U.S. pressure eases to join the H.S.-sponsored peace the Holocaust, and in the U.S., it Wolf Blitzer reports from

process and the massive American always has been widely accepted Washington on how a link.

The organizers of the gathering did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have to press their point for the did not have the did n The two happenings were, in fact, would have perished had Israel exchisely, connected, as quickly isted in the 1930s and 1940s, Even the Holocaust memorial apparent to reporters trying. America had shut its doors to Jewish refugees in those days.

Israeli officials and sympathetic gathering, which brought thousands. American Jewish political activists of survivors and their children to agreed that raising public awareness Washington, were always careful, in of the Hologaust - talking about their public statements, to the fact that one-third of world characterize it as a non-political dewry was destroyed during those event. But from the start, those insolved in the operation fully heightened sympathy and support recognized the automatic political spendt for Israel. Only the most fanatically pro-Arab and anti-Israel advocates the Holocoust to justify every Israel. recognized the automatic political for Israel. Only the most fanatically have in the II.S, copital and, indeed, could fail to appreciate the relationship.

services in the U.S. and the latest political developments in the Mid-East.

AT THE SAME time, however, there has been a deliberate effort not to go too far in making the policy. Such actions, it has been said, merely cheapen the Holocaust

rigorously. That was always Israeli understood. President Ronald Reagan, who

addressed 20,000 people at the Washington Capital Centre at the opening event, opened visibly moved by what he saw and heard. His wife, Nancy, seemed to have some tears in her eyes as she witnessed the reunion of survivors and their U.S. Army liberators.

Other high-ranking U.S. policymakers were also sensitized to least temporarily taken off the the Holocaust. Vice President George Bush spoke at a congres-

Senate leadership were invited to address the gathering. Many congressmen and senators were met privately by their constituents among the survivors. Invariably, the subject of Israel grose. · Thus, without much advertise-

ment or l'anfare, (srael's cause automatically received recognition, Israeli diplomats were very well aware of the fact.

HUSSEIN'S announcement on the day before the event opened --- that he would not represent the Palestinians without the approval of the PLO - served to enhance Israel's status. The Arabs, for a change, were perceived in Washington as the obstacle to peace, israel was at hook.

the Proposition States at 1996, 4

(Continued on page 13)

The transfer of the second second

Where was God during the Holocaust?



This question still haunts us 40 years after the event. Rabbi PINCHAS PELI describes attempts to find a religious language to deal with the enormity of the subject.

THE CONTENTION that the Holocaust is without precedent in Jewish history is, it would seem, true - if not from the point of view of the scope of the destruction (whether in absolute or relative terms), then certainly when one considers the explicit declaration of the goal and the precision of the planning that preceded it. From the general, human perspective as well, the Holocaust embodied a thoroughly new combination of elements: for the first time sophisticated technological methods — the pride of the modern era —

were used to serve the basest and cruellest designs.

Many argue that the Holocaust is unique, not only because it is the most ugly and powerful incumation of evil in modern times, but also because it undermines certain accepted theories of historiosophy, sociology and anthropology. These and other disciplines are only just beginning to come to terms with this fact. Very few feel in all their being the full horror of the atrocities. Very few are driven by a sense of urgency to conceptualize and comprehend the Holocaust, if only to prevent it from happening again. All will agree that this is a most difficult, depressing and repellent task. However, this does not diminish its urgency and necessity. For the believing person, and for faith in general, the need to grapple with one particular problem out of the many involved is imbued with recently become a conscious and special urgency. This problem is ex-

supplistic and almost trite formulatum, is not so simple as it may seem at first glance, funbodied within it are also the following questions.

i. What was God's role before the part in the decision to let it occur (if Holocaust.

"u person does not raise his little finger here below without it being decreed from above")? If He did, the question is - why?

D Where was God during the Holocaust? In other words, was He there in the midst of the horrors and the terrible suffering? If so, the question then is - how could He have been (since He is "a merciful

□ What was God's role after the Holocaust, that is, now that the world has returned to normal, that daily routine has been restored? Can we go to the synagogue and fulfil His commandments, as if nothing had happened to shake our faith in God since time immemorial? If this is the case - how can it be possible?

FROM THE time of the Holocaust, many have tried to avoid these questions. Some sought to do this by removing the Holocaust to another planet, to another plane in time and space. Because of its tremendous existential and emotional impact, it is difficult to conceptualize or consciously to comprehend the Holocaust. There were those who sought, therefore, to set it at a distance, to transfer the whole period hetween 1938 and 1944 to metahistory or metageography. The very term "Holocaust," in Hebrew shouh, helps one to uproot those years from the regular flow of normative human history. This has pressed in its simplest form by the enabled many to gaze with rogance that sometimes borders on will examine Wittgenstein's argu-

Borrowing from this metahistorical and meta- because of the humility and emgeographical approach, meta- pathy we feel regarding the victims physics and theology, too, are ready to propose a "demonization" of the Holocaust, or other theories event? That is to say, did He take for what happened during the

These attempts can, perhaps, descriptive vocabulary borrowed provide momentary escape from a from the sphere of religion (as disdirect and painful confrontation tinct from the quantitative terwith the problem that cannot but trouble the Jew who wants to or the qualitative evaluations of believe, every time he comes into contact with his Creator in prayer or the fulfilment of mitzvot. He will recall that the entire Tora and all the prophetic writings are a reminder to "remember days of old, seek the meaning of every generation." Beyond abstract heological speculation, the Jew is required to search for the meaning of the historical events he participates in or is witness to, even if it is a difficult and painful search.

IT IS NOT always possible to arrive at a reasonable explanation of what has happened. Indeed, the greatness of many historical events lies precisely in the fact that they remain a mystery - except to Him who "calls the generations from the heginning" (Isaiah 41:4) and before whom all mysteries are revealed. But if, in the case of the Holocaust, there can be no explanation, there can be a response based on the recognition that the event does have meaning, and that this meaning is neither outside God nor outside history, and certainly not outside or beyond language, which must serve

to express meaning. Let us stress immediately - we are not referring to theodicy. In any descriptive sentences. The believer, attempt of that kind on our part (we who were not in the Holocaust), question. Where was God during equanimity at the green grass grow-the Holocaust?

The Holocaust?

Toganice that sometimes domeirs on the common wingenstein's argument and maintain what is impossible to speak about must be spoken Jewish people, and is macceptable of the Holocaust. In our search for a religious language suitable for the Holocaust, we do not intend to ex-

history and politics) in which we can describe the Holocaust

Such a language should at the very least enable us to arrive at the question J.L. Magnes posed at the beginning of the 1945 academic year at the Hebrew University, before the full scope of the destruction had become known. Magnes put his question - not accidentally - in the mouth of the great lover of Israel, Rabbi Levi Yitzhak of Berthat you reveal to me the mysteries of Your ways - I could not comprehend them. I do not want to

know why I suffer; my only desire is to know if I suffer for Your sake." It would seem that this, "for Your sake," is also too much to ask when we seek a starting point for a vocabulary appropriate to the tremendous impact of the | | If only a part of those who were reformulate the end of Rabbi Levi Yitzhak's question thus: "I do not want to know why I suffer... but

only if You know that I suffer." In talking of religious life it is impossible to accept Wittgenstein's logical prohibition on the use of metaphysical sentences that are not at least in the Judaism of prayer, ble to speak about must be spoken

timagt! And if he lacks a descriptive language he must strive to find one or to create one. This, then, is the pressing and difficult problem of finding a religious language suitable plain -- much less to justify or ex- depends, to a certain extent, the cuse. Nor do we have in mind a sacral language, but rather a two-way communication between two-way communication between

man and God that is the essence of the Jewish experience from the Bible onwards.

The language we are seeking must address itself to things that actually occurred, events which were part of human history and therefore known to God and in which He participated, actively or passively.

According to any Jewish conception of God, it is impossible to remove Him, for an hour or forever, from history and from the world He has created and in whose existence and fate He is involved. The search for a religious language with which to describe the Holocaust is based on the assumption that it was not mere coincidence, nor even a combination of historical and political circumstances, in the usual "way of the world" - but rather that the Holocaust had meaning for God who sees and knows all. God cannot remain outside the meaning of the Holocaust and in any case not outside the language human beings use to express that meaning or the lack

During the Holocaust and in the years that followed it, many attempts were made to grasp its meaning in religious terms. These attempts can be categorized according to a few archetypal models drawn from the treasure-house of Jewish thought, primarily from the Bible, which may aid us in our search for an appropriate religious language in which to elucidate an approach to the Holocaust.

Between those who are ready to give up in advance any possible use language and those who are ready to announce that the Holocaust "proves" there is no God - a whole spectrum of religious responses exists. We can present some of the main ones as follows:

MODEL A: The First Adam.

The model here is clear and simple: the formula of sin and punishment. Adam, who sinned by violating God's command, is expelled from the Garden of Eden and is punished. This is a classic pattern which appears frequently in the Bi-

One can raise some immediate objections to this model:

Does there exist a sin enormous dichev, in the following form: "I do enough to justify such a punishment not ask, Master of the Universe, as the death of six million human beings, who were gathered together from different countries to be killed only because they shared one characteristic - they were Jews. Therefore, the "sin" that brought retribution upon them must be connected with that one common characteristic — i.e., their

> judged sinned - and how could it possible for them all to have committed the same sin? — why were the innocent punished?

These two questions - and the hold attempt to apply the model of sin and punishment to the Holocaust — have been answered and commented on in the rabbinical writings and religious literature of the last generation. The answers are not limited to a vague general declaration that "God is just no matter what comes upon us, as we acted wickedly," but point explicitly to identify the sin that led to the destruction. The second objection is answered by citing the well-known principle that when God's anger is kindled, the righteous suffer along with the wicked, and the righteous individual is judged along with the

What sin is there that is so serious

tempt to hasten the final redemption by immigrating to the land of Israel en masse before the coming of the Messiah. The attempt is construcd as a breaking of the oath God made the people of Israel swear, that they would not "climb the wall" (or go up to the land of Israel like a wall - i.e., all together), nor rebel against the nations among whom

Exile (Bab. Talmud, Ketubot 111a). The breaking of the oath by the people of Israel caused God to let them become fair game for all, as He on His part was no longer bound to protect them. This idea is developed with passion and in great detail by the Satmer Rebbe, Rabbi Yoel Teitelbaum. As he presents it in his various books, the issue is clear; because the Jews sought to end the lixile before the appointed time, the Exile "finished them" as punishment for having tried to hasten the process of redemption.

they were dispersed and with whom

they lived all the time they were in

Besides the approach that claims that the sin of Zionism "justifies" the Holocaust both a priori and a posteriori, we find its exact opposite - indicated in a different example of the "sin and punishment"

☐ The sin of opposition to Zionism According to this approach God remembered the people of Israel and a call went out for them to leave the Exile and immigrate to the land of Israel; yet most Jews did not heed these signs of the coming redemption, and stayed where they were. Since the people did not want to end the Exile, the Exile finished

This approach is most widly expressed in the book, Happy is the Mother of Sons (Em Habanim S'mehah), by Rabbi Isachar Solomon Teichthal. In contrast to the Satmer Rebbe's book, written and published some years after the Holocaust, Rabbi Teichthal's book was written and printed in Hungary while the Holocaust raged. The author wrote with full knowledge of what was happening; his argument is clear and well supported by numerous citations from midrashic sources and pious texts as well as from historic analysis of the opportunities for returning the land of Israel — which were fatally missed.

The two theses cited above as examples of the "sin and punishment" model are completely antithetical; they are both based on authoritative texts from the halachic and aggadic sources and from ethical and homiletic literature. It is interesting that both were written by learned rabbis raised in the same sociocultural milieu of Hungarian Jewry. They both wrote what they did out of a deep spiritual urge, after they themselves witnessed and experienced the Holocaust.

Perhaps this last point may somehow attenuate the cruelty inherent in the very act of vindicating God's judgement, justifying what occurred. However, the polar contradiction between the two conce tions of the sin that led to the punishment we call the Holocaust, calls into question the validity of the theological assumptions on which the "sin and punishment" model is based. In spite of this, the model has served as the point of departure for other explanations. We will mention only one more:

point to this sin see a direct correlation between the processes of wicked, he is at liberty to do so." alienation from and denial of Judaism that European Jewry had therefore, is not God's responundergone since the Haskalah sibility but rather the responsibility

□ The sin of Zionism, i.e., the at- (Enlightenment), and the destruction of man, who used his God-given tion of that Jewry in the Holocaust. The connection between the two is proven, in this case as well, by citations from traditional sources and attempts to theologize sociological

As an example of the latter, some have seen the principle of "measure for measure" (midah k'neged midah - from the divine system of reward and punishment) at work in the fact that the decrees of destruction originated in Germany, the cradle of the European haskalah; this fact is taken as proof of the organic connection between the sin — assimilation — and its punishment —

. This argument is to a certain extent parallel to the first two approaches, in that it designates the aile as the factor that produces the power that destroys those who live in 1933. We had descended into it in it. This argument, however, is forinulated differently from the others: if the Holocaust had not brought about the physical annihilation of the Jews, they would in any case have suffered spiritual annihilation. Rather they die as Jews than have themselves and their children and grandchildren go on living as non-

This vindication of God's judgement does not remain in the realm of theology but appears also in secular sociological arguments.

A justification of the pumshment," this time without the religious component, can be found in the speech delivered by Isaac Laberkin, the Socialist-Zionist secular ideologist, at the 26th Zionist Congress: "I feared a Holocaust, I knew there would be one. I fear assimilation even more. Is there anything worse than the destruction of the Jews? Assimilation is part of the destruction of the Jews. A Jew who has been killed --

has not assimilated." As with the preceding arguments, one can raise several immediate objections to this one. Did the punishment achieve the intended 'effect" Did assimilation cease or increase after the Holocaust? Did not the Jewish people become much poorer spiritually after the Holocaust? Every argument based on the "sin

and punishment" model places us in the neculiar position elucidated by Eliezer Berkovitz in the foreword to his book, Faith After the Holocaust. How can we, who were not in the hell of the death camps, justify what happened, when among those who were there, some did not justify it? And even if there were some who iustified it-what they are permitted to do is forbidden to us, since "We are not Job...We are only Job's brother," and the brother of Job cannot speak for Job, can express neither opposition to nor justification of the judgement.

This is perhaps one of the reasons why those who seek a theodicy of the Holocaust are not satisfied with the model of the First Adam, with the delineation of cause and effect within the framework of "sin and punishment," but seek alternative

MODEL B: Cain Kills Abel God endowed human beings with free choice, with the capacity to choose life and the good or evil and death. This idea was given formal expression in Jewish law: "Free will is bestowed on every human being. Il one desires to turn towards the good way and be righteous, he has ☐ The sin of assimilation. Those who the power to do so. If one wishes to

What happened in the Holocaust,

potential of free choice and chose evil. It was man who set himself up as king of the world, after chasing the God of justice and mercy from it; in the kingdom of man alone, the Holocaust can and did take place. God asked Cain after he had

killed his brother Abel, "What have you done?" But Cain avoided taking responsibility, acted pretentiously and asked in return, "Am l my brother's keeper?" The Holocaust is therefore not God's problem but man's; and man transgressed the word of God and refuses to accept the responsibility for his actions. In this manner Abraham Heschel transfers the problem of the Holocoust to the human realm: "Our world seems not unlike a pit of snakes. We did not sink into the pit in 1939, or even generations ago, and the snakes have sent their venom into the bloodstream of humanity, gradually paralysing us, numbing nerve after nerve, dulling our minds, darkening our vision...The outbreak of war was no surprise. It came as a longexpected sequel to a spiritual disaster.

In this approach Heschel i taithful to his view that the Bible is not man's theology, a book about God. but rather God's anthropology, God's concern for man. The Holocaust is but another chapter - a dark and painful one in the divine anthropology. Man has failed again. Cain and Abel came into the world and were given the potential to establish the human race, to build the world, and to live long and well in it - yet instead "Can rose up against Abel and slev him" (Gen. 4:8) The entire guilt lies with Cam

Yet even the Sages are not willing ebusia ii an inemugur utili iqooone They composed many stories and midrashim around this affair, the first murder in the world. Why did Cain kill Abel, they asked, and tried to discover his motives. And they answered; because of conflicting interests in matters of religion. property, rivalry for a woman and other reasons. But if Cain is guilty (and accepts his punishment), what was the murdered Abel's sin? Why

If the Nazis exercised their human freedom of choice and chose evil, why were the Jews particularly their victims? Heschel responds that the Jewish people is "God's stake in this world," witness to God's presence in the world and is therefore, the first to be attacked by those who deny His presence and scheme against His guidance.

The Sages, however, are not willing to accept that argument either. They are not willing to free God of responsibility for Cain's "free" act.

'Thus spoke Cain: 'Am I my brother's keeper? You are the guardian of all creatures, and yet you demand account of me?! What is this like? It is like a thief who stole some vessels in the night and didn't get eaught. In the morning, however, the watchman caught him and said sels?' He replied, 'I am a thief and did nought hut exercise my skill. You are a watchman, your duty is to guard at the gates, why did you not use your skill? Thus spoke Cain: 'True, I killed him, but You created in me the evil inclination. You guard all creatures, so how could you allow me to kill him? It was You who slew him."

The second part of this article will appear next week. The author is Norbert Blechner Professor of Jewish Tradition and Values of Ben-Gurion University.

Israelis now more hawkish, says poll

Post Political Reporter TEL AVIV. - Prime Minister mains high, but that of President Yitzhak Navon has suffered a fall. These are the findings of the latest Jerusalem Post poll, which also indicates that while half of the public norary halt to settlement in order to draw Jordan into the peace talks, over half opposes any territorial concession whatever to Jordan as part of any peace agreement that might be worked out.

The poll, conducted for The Jerusalem Post by the Modi'in Ezrahi research institute, further indicates that hawkish views are consistently gaming strength in Israeli public opinion, while the political centre is weakening. The poll, directed by Dr. Sarah Shemer, was carried out between March 15 and 3. A representative sample of 1,216 lewish Israelis was interviewed.

As a guage of popularity of those considered by the public to be leading contenders for the post of orune muister, those polled were asked to same the man best suited to be prime minister. The current premier, Menachem Begin, maintains his very wide lead, and was chosen by 45.6 per cent of the respondents. This represents a slight increase over the February poll in which he was chosen by 44.7 per

But, in all, says Shemer, he has maintained a steady level of popularity over the past six months and now his three times as much sup-The nearest rivil, according to of 38,8 per cent.

Navon, who is most popular among the would-be Labour contenders. Menachem Begin's popularity re- However, Navon's popularity has declined from 22.9 per cent in February to only 15 per cent, even lower than the 18,4 per cent he scored last October.

The next in popularity among would support the idea of a tem- Labour public figures is former prime minister Yuzhak Rabin, who is the choice of 5.4 per cent, a slight rise over last month, but still well below the 11.1 per cent he garnered last October,

Labour chairman Shimon Peres came in fourth, doing slightly better at 3.9 per cent, as against 3.6 per cent a month earlier.

Asked if they would support a temporary halt to settlement, for a specified time only, in order to facilitate peace talks with Jordan, half of the respondents and they would support such a temporary halt. Against it are 35.5 per cent. with 12.6 per cent having no opinion and another 1.9 per cent not reply-

Those interviewed were asked about attitudes to a peace agreement which would oblige Israel to make territorial concessions in Judea and Samaria, Here, 50.2 per cent said they opposed any such concession. This marks an increase over the 46.6 per cent who opposed such concessions in February, and the 42.4 per cent who held these opinions in December, 1982.

Readiness to give up "some parts. of Judea and Samaria" was expressed by \$1.9 per cent, a decline from the February figure of 30.7 per cent port as his nearest Alignment rival. and from the December, 1982 figure

THE U.S. PRESSURE EASES

For weeks, U.S. officials had said that Israel could not be expected to support Reagan's September 1 Middle East peace initiative without Hussein's direct involvement. Once again, the maze of pan-Arab politics had paralysed Arab actions, resulting in Arab intransigence. Moderates were held hostage to ex-

The Reagan Administration, instead of blaming Israel for the impasse, lashed out against "radical elements" in the PLO and others in the Arab world.

In his speech before the survivors, Reagan did not dwell on Israel, although he certainly reaffirmed U.S. support. His political aides said it would have been out of the question to avoid any mention of Israel. The direct link between the Holocaust and Israel was made. He promised the survivors that "the security of your safe havens, here and in Israel, will never be com-

Even if some officials would have liked to temper criticism of the Arabs with some angry words against Israel and its West Bank settlement policy, they probably hesitated because of the simultaneous Holocaust gathering.

It would have been inappropriate for the president specifically to refer to the most recent political developments in his speech. That was left for other occusions, including the arrival ceremony on the White House lawn for Sultan Oabous of Oman, Reagan urged

Arabs and Palestinians to take "bold and courageous" new steps in the search for peace.

SECRETARY OF STATE George Shultz, who held one of his rare news conferences on April 12, did not mention the Holocaust during his lengthy responses to questions on the Middle East. But he, too, was said to have been further sensitized to Israel's concerns as a result of all the publicity generated in the U.S. news media this past week involving

the Holocaust gathering. Reagan, Shultz and their aides are now groping for some new steps to try to salvage their peace initiative, which is clearly in deep

trouble The U.S. administration has insisted that it will not be deterred. In the short run, there may be a pause in U.S.diplomatic offensive. Shultz conceded that there are times when it is best to do nothing. This may be a case right now, although some of his aides want him to visit the Mid-

So the administration may just let the PLO and the other Arab leaders who failed to grant Hussein his requited mandate sit alone for a while to mult over the impact of their actions. In the meantime, the U.S. has enough on its agenda - first and foremost nailing down a withdrawal of loraign forces agreement in

In any case, U.S. pressure on Israel was clearly eased this past week by two seamingly unrelated events.

During the following two weeks, another nine men who had been unable to leave beseiged Jerusalem, made their way to Tel Aviv where they signed the document that brought to a formal end 1878 years of Jewish statelessness, and created the third Jewish commonwealth,

Twenty-three years ago, I was commissioned by the Israel State Archives to record for posterity the memoirs of the signers of Israel's Declaration of Independence. When I began my task of recording, 31 of the original 37 were still alive. But the years have taken their toll, and their number has dwindled to nine today: Kalman Kahana, Moshe Kol, Sa'adia Kovachi, Meir David Levinstein, Berl Repeter, Herzi Rosenblum, Mordecal Bentov, Zerah Wahrhaftig and Meir Wilner.

Most of the signers went on to assume important roles in the State they had created. One --- Yitzhak Ben Zvi - became president. Three - David Ben-Gurion, Moshe Sharett and Golda Meir - became prime ministers. Others dropped out of sight and lived in obscurity. For a moment they all glimpsed eternity when they appended their names to the 17 paragraphs heralding the rise of the Jewish State from the ashes of the

One of the prime movers in the struggle to win independence was Moslic Sharett who headed the Jewish Agency delegation to the United Nations, In March 1948, the U.S. had backed down from its support for a Mideast partition, and was calling for a temporary UN trusteeship over the area. Secretary of State George C. Marshall had won President Harry Fruman over to his point of view, and was trying to get the Agency delegation to ac-

Sharett told me that before returning to Palestine four days before the Mandate was to end, he was asked by Marshall to recommend a delay in the creation of the Mate to Ben-Gurion.

"Marshall warned me that such a step would, in his opinion, precipitate widespread armed Arab resistance and endanger our existence... He felt it incumbent upon himself to warn us of the consequences: 'Your commanders are swept away by their successes today. As a veteran general, ! would caution you not to put too much faith in them, for they are drunk with victory."

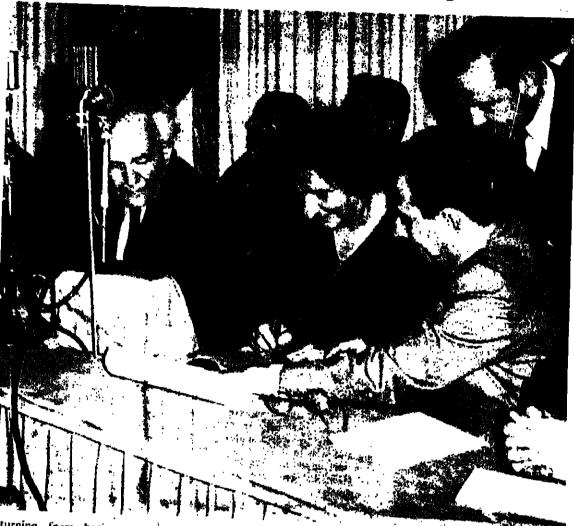
"I replied that we had reached a historic turning point, and that if we were to throw it away, who knew whether it would return? We would he judged before the bar of history by all the past generations and all the future ones. We, too, were aware of the dangers; but the danger of not taking action outweighed the risks we were taking. On this note, we parted."

Reluting the popularly held supposition that Sharett had returned from New York to urge Ben-Gurion to delay the proclamation of the state. Hen-Gurion categorically denied that Sharett had done any such thing: "He told me what Murshall had counselled him, but made no move to prevent the State from coming into being,"

Golda Meir knew precisely what was facing the as-yet unborn state. their number to make up a She had caught a glimpse of the armour concentrated in the Arab would constitute the first cabinet Legion camp at Malrak while when the British left.

Makers of history

Signatories to the Declaration of Independence talk to Eliezer Whartman about momentous days 35 years ago.



Sharett upon his arrival from New

York. Sharett, who possessed a

sharp legal mind and was an excel-

lent Hebrew stylist, set about com-

posing a political document. On

May 13, the day before the State

was to be proclaimed, he turned it

over to the head of the Provisional

State Council, David Ben-Gurion,

tion was brief and fragmentary,"

recalled Sharett. "It had been

drawn up by Zalman Shazar. I ad-

ded a great deal to the draft, and

Ben-Gurion went over my draft,

composed a complete Proclamation

deleting and adding a number of ex-

pressions. I didn't raise any serious

objections to the words he added,

but he changed the structure of the

of Independence.

"The first draft of the Proclama-

returning from her unsuccessful mission to dissuade King Abdullah from going to war. Would the Jewish forces be able to stand up to the combined Arab armies? It was imperative to know before going ahead with the proclamation of the

"A day or two before the Declaration of Independence. ceremony, when it was necessary to decide whether or not to go ahead. two members of the Agency Executive requested that the leaders of the Hagana he consulted," she told me. "I shall never forget the incident, Israel Galilee, the Hagana commander and Yigal Yadin, chief of operations, were invited to

"We asked them about the situation. They replied that there was no doubt that as soon as the British left, the Arab armies would invade. They were asked to forecast what would happen then, but refused to commit the inselves, saying no more than that our chances were 50-50. It was on the basis of this warning that

Proclamation, a fact which I regret to this day. I believe that he we had to arrive at a decision." weakened the logical sequence of A provisional government had the document. I had inserted the been formed consisting of the members of the Jewish Agency Executive, a representative of the Yemenite community, a member of Communist Party, three representatives of the Revisionist Party, and the members of the Va'ad Haleumi - the elected legislative body representing the Jewish population of Pulestine to the Mandatory government. All Hebrew, so he began his draft by told, they numbered 37, and formed

the Provisional State Assembly.

They, in turn, had elected 13 of

word 'whereus' as a connecting link between each of the paragraphs, thus lending up climactically to the announcement of the estab of the State, a paragraph which commenced with the word 'Therefore... "Ben-Gurion didn't believe that this kind of formulation was suitable for such a document, particularly in

simply citing a series of facts, one after the other. began with the word 'therefore' had, to my mind, no apparent con-

One of the first tasks of the Coundefect in the Proclamation, but cil was to draw up a Declaration of there was no time to thrash out the Independence. A preliminary draft matter properly, and it was thus acdrawn up by members of a subcommittee, which included a number of jurists, was handed to

On Friday, May 14, at 10,00 a.m., the members of the Provisional State Assembly gathered in the oflices of the Jewish National Fund building in Tel Aviv to ratify the Proclamation, Surprisingly, there was little debate. Only two points provoked dispute: whether the name of God would appear on the document, and the question of defining the boundaries of the state.

A reference to the Almighty provoked a heated exchange. The religious parties insisted that the name of God appear. Representatives of the Marxist-oriented Achdut Avoda and Mapam parties just as strenmously opposed its in-

A compromise was reached. The word "God" would not appear. In its stead were the words "Tzur Yisrael," the "Rock of Israel."

Explaining his opposition to the mention of God in the document, Achdul Avodu leader Aharon Zisling, declared: "I objected to the inclusion of the expression 'Tzur Yisrnel' for it lent a religious tone to the document, I did not give personal expression to his

religious sentiments.
"I, therefore, didn't object when Rabbi Maimon recited the shehechyanu prayer when he signed the scroll. He did this according to his conscience. But I did object to "His conclusion, which also the fact that I and others would be associated with a religious affirmanection with what had preceded it. I worded...I was not interested in

paign, but rather I objected to the principle of coercion of con-

The question of the borders posed another problem. The Revisionist Party was committed to a Jewish State which would include the area on both sides of the Jordan River, encompassing what had been Greater Palestine before it had been truncated by the British in 1922. The party's three representatives in the Assembly were in a dilemma; They had not been authorized to endorse anything less than the territory demanded by their party.

Time did not permit the convening of a special party congress to establish their rules of reference, By affixing their signatures to the document, they would, in fact, be accepting the borders laid down by the United Nations, reducing the size of the Jewish State to one-ninth of the area originally allocated to it by the League of Nations. One of their Assembly members, Zvi Segal, thus described their predicament:

"I asked Dr. Rosenblum (a party colleague) to suggest on behalf of our party that the words 'within its nistoric borders' be added so as to define the area of the State. Our suggestion was not accepted.

"I then asked Dr. Ben-Zion Sternberg (the third Revisionist member) to announce that we would add the words 'accepted with reservations' after our signatures. This, too, was not accepted. It appeared that we would be unable to participate in the ceremony. "At that moment I received a

brief note from Moshe Shapiro. It read: 'Why set yourselves apart?'

"I felt that we would be doing a disservice to our movement if we did not take part in this historic event. The members of the Assembly had already risen. Then an idea occured to me. With the consent of my two colleagues, I suggested to Eliezer Kaplan and to Moshe Shapiro that before reading the Proclamation aloud, Ben-Gurion would announce that several signers had reservations about the text which they would air at a special meeting to be held the ollowing evening.

"Ben-Gurion agreed to this and we left the hall, joyful that we would be full partners in the festive

From the meeting in the Jewish National Fund building, the As-sembly members proceeded to the Tel Aviv Museum. The Proclamation ceremony had been set for 4.00

A curious incident occured as the members made their way to the museum. Nahum Nir, who was later to serve speaker of the Knessel, recalled in

"After the meeting which approved the text of the Declaration, we left for the Tel Aviv museum, By chance, I was among the last to leave. Only Ze'ev Sherf, the state secretary, remained behind. He had the Declaration with him. Everyone was waiting for us at the museum.

"We ordered our taxi driver to denigrate the part that religion had ceremony. Because of the speed at played in the history of our people; which he travelled, the driver was nor did I object if anyone wanted to stopped by a policeman who wanted lo give us a ticket.

"We explained two things to him: First, no authority stood behind the licket because the Mandatory government no longer existed. Second, we were on our way to the ceremony proclaiming the establishment of the Jewish State, and we had the Proclamation with us. If he were to detain us, the State thought that this was a serious conducting an anti-religious camwouldn't come into being. He didn't

By GEOFFREY WIGODER

WITH THE exception of a Jewish community in Kaifeng-Fu in China, there was very little contact between the peoples of the Far East and the Jews before the early 19th century, when Jews began to arrive in significant numbers in the wake of the colonialist powers.

The pioneering families were mostly Sephardi, coming from Iraq, Syria and, to lesser degree, from elsewhere in the Middle East. Many came via India and settled in lands in the British sphere of influence -Burma, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Others, including Jews from Holland, settled in islands of the Dutch East Indies, now Indonesia. Still others reached the Philippines and Japan. A second wave of Jews moved from Russia to Manchurla at the end of the 19th century and were joined by more Russian Jews after the Bolshevik Revolution, A third wave of Jews arrived in the 1930s, refugees from Nazi Europe. Most of them reached Shanghai, which had 34,000 Jews by 1941.

During World War II, the Jews under Japanese rule suffered, mainFar East journey

Jews from Chinn gained further impetus with the Communist rate of intermarriage. akeover, and that community is now extinct. Other communities dwindled or disappeared. However, there is still a scattering of small Jewish communities throughout the

THEIR STORY is told in a new Hebrew booklet, Jewish Comunities in the Far East, by the wellknown Jerusalem writer on Asian Jewry, Reuven Kashani, He visited all the existing communities and brings back an up-to-date report.

The Jews in the Far East maintain a constant struggle to keep their identity, but there is an inevitable seepage, as the younger generation tends to leave for the U.S., Australia, Israel and other destina-

Some of the communities receive temporary strengthening from Israelis temporarily living there or ly as did other Europeans. After the from American Jewish servicemen, war, most of them moved on to diplomats or businessmen, Another

other destinations. The exodus of factor, reported by Kashani, is the rate of intermarriage.

In Singapore, Rabbi Yitzhak Benzaquen officiates in the synagogue and told Kashani that there no assimilation among Singupore's 450 Jews, a high degree of kashrut observance and an intense Jewish communal life, including a youth club, Talmud Torah, library, philanthropic

THREE HUNDRED Jews live in the Philippines, the only Christian country in the Far East. The pre-World War II synagogue in Manila was destroyed in the fighting after the Japanese had converted it into an ammunition warehouse. After the war, it was rebuilt with the help of Jewish GI's stationed on the island; the problem today is that the Jews have moved away from that area, and it is difficult for those who do not ride on Sabbaths or festivals to attend. Plans are now being made to build a new synagogue.

Before World War II, some 3,000

Jews lived in Burma. They fled to India when the Japanese invaded, and only a few hundred returned. After the country achieved independence, the attitude towards all non-Burmans was unfriendly, and many Jews left. Today, fewer than 100 Jews remain, of whom, a half are Bone Israel from India.

Hongkong Jewry, originally a Sephardi community, is today almost equally divided between Sephardi and Ashkenazi Jews. About 250 Jews are officially registered with the community, but it is thought that there are several hundred more who, for various reasons, remain unregistered. Here Kashani reports a certain amount of intermarriage, with the younger families there try to send their children to study in the U.S. in the hope that they will find Jewish marringe partners while finishing their

Before World War II, 2,000 Jews lived in Indonesia. Japanese occupation brought them suffering and the post-war exodus intensified as independence approached in 1949. Fewer than 100 now live there. On the other hand, the com-

TAX-FREE INTERES

munity in Thailand has increased since the war. In the 1950s, only a dozen Jewish families lived in the country, but the growth of the American presence has increased the Jewish nopulation, which today numbers 200-300. Since 1966, there has been a community centre, with a synagogue. There is no rabbi, but Jewish American army chaplains perform rubbinical functions when

Japan's 700 Jews constitute the largest community in the Far East. They work largely in import-export and in the professions. The community lenders claim that in the very rare cases where a Jew marries a Japanese, the latter converts to Judaism. Most of the Jews in Japan generation marrying into Korean are of Ashkenazi origin; they are and Chinese families. Jewish not Japanese citizens, as Japan makes it very difficult for anyone coming from outside to obtain Japanese citizenship. The small Tokyo community has an active centre, which includes a kosher restaurant (with meat imported from the U.S., as in most of these Far East communities) and a mikve.

All in all, the story of most of Far East Jewry is little more than a century old. One wonders if they can survive another century.

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Published weekly • April 17-23, 1983

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Secretary in Fig. 17 to the Control Health 444

MILLIAM

Minister with a

mind of his own

During the war in Lebanon David Levy was recognized as a

politician who thinks for himself, writes Arve Avneri in the

final extract from his biography of the deputy prime

IT WAS ONLY during the war in

Lebanon that the press suddenly

discovered what many public figures

already knew: that David Levy was

a person of status, ability and

authority, with considerable in-

Huence on the basic structures of

national life. Those of sharper

perception had seen the influence

ne was exerting on loreign affairs

and national defence even before

Begin had also indicated the con-

fidence he had in his deputy during

the visit of French President Fran-

cors Mitterrand, when he sent Levy

to appear in his place at a press con-

ference that was being broadcast

Operation Peace for Galilee was

not born overnight. From the time

of the American-negotiated cease-

fire with the PLO in 1981, it had

been clear that Israel could not, ir

the long run, agree to allow its

northern settlements to be held

hostage by the terrorists. The

government met a number of times

to consider options suggested by the

military for the removal of the

threat. Levy's declared position was

that there was no alternative to the

option of taking action to destroy

the threat at its roots. But even then

he warned that political considera-

tions must be taken into account

along with the obvious military

ones, lest the government find itself

simply a branch of the military com-

On the basis of these convictions

Levy had a number of conflicts with

Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and

with Begin himself, both before the

war and, more important, during

surrounded by soldiers who

embraced him and clasped his hand.

The warmth they felt towards him

the war itself.

was very real.

the start of the war.

live to France.

MOST DISCUSSIONS of the spread of nuclear weapons embrace five official nuclear weapons states, one proto-nuclear state (India), and a number of ambiguous cases. The most ambiguous of them and usually the most important, is Israel,

Since the early 1960s, when the Dimona nuclear reactor began to operate, Israeli nuclear policy has been one of deliberate ambiguity. For many years, this plant was officially described as a textile factury, albeit surrounded by barbed wire and signs forbidding photography.

Speculation on whether or not Israel possessed nuclear weapons became a favourite international parlour game. At politically opportune moments, the CIA has leaked reports that Israel has 10 to 20 hombs "in the basement." Israel has refused to sign the Nonproliferation Treaty - abjuring manufacture of such weapons but at the same time, in contrast to India, has not openly conducted any tests. In response to questions, Israeli governments have simply pledged not to be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the region. As is often noted, this statement contributes to the ambiguity, as the U.S. and Soviets were the first to introduce such weapons, and installed them on their warships and military aircraft in the Mediterranean and the Gulf.

This policy of deliberate anbiguity has allowed Israel to avoid making a commitment, and to preserve a nuclear option without unnecessarily accelerating the pace at which the Arabs develop nuclear weapons or alienating the U.S. At the same time, the policy had the effeet of limiting public discussion or debate among Israeli journalists and

IN THE past few years, however, and particularly since the Yorn Kippur War, the subject has drawn increasing attention. In 1974, President Katzir announced that Israel had the potential to produce nuclear weapons, and Moshe Dayan spoke publicly about the strategic importance of nuclear weapons for Israel. The attack on the fragi nuclear facility has further stimulated discussion and debate. As a result, the topic has begun to receive the attention it deserves. and Israeli journalists and scholars are increasingly broaching the sub-

The latest entry in this field is a hook by Shai Feldman, who is a research associate at the Center for Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv University. His Israeli Nuclear Deterrence is the most comprehensive work to appear to date. The potential risks and benefits of various Israeli nuclear strategies for deterrent value of this weapon. This

filOSI OF us who come to Hebrew literature from abroad are at a double disadvantage when we try to make ourselves at home within it, bust of all, it takes some time to learn to read Hebrew well ENCOUNTERS WITH ISRAELI enough to read a whole novel in a AUTHORS by Esther Fuchs. reasonable amount of time or to Micah Publications, Murblehend, read Hebrew poetry with some fluency. Literary vocabulary tends to be more difficult than what one encounters in the newspapers or in Jeffrey M. Green daily life. But problems with the language are not the only ones. You have to understand the full context—things are what you grow up with, If of a literary work, especially a conyou grew up somewhere else, the temporary one. You should know things that you read will have their the taste of the life from which it is own peculiar resonances, but not carved, the events and institutions native Israeli resonances. One may to which it refers, and the literary he reading the works in the original world that it inhabits. Most of those Hebrew, but to some extent one will

PAGE 16

Deliberate ambiguity

RENCE: A Strategy for the 1980s by Shai Feldman. New York, Columbia University Press. 310 pp. No

Gershon Steinberg



Moshe Davan spoke publicly about the strategic importance of nuclear weapons for Israel."

East and Israeli relations with the U.S. and USSR are discussed in

Despite his claim that he will avoid "policy prescription," Feldman argues that the current Israeli policy of deliberate am-biguity should be replaced by an overt Israeli nuclear force. This force would consist of 30 to 40 weapons in the 20 to 60 kiloton range. (A twenty kiloton nuclear weapon has an explosive power equivalent to 20,000 tons of dynamite. This is roughly the size of the weapons used against Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. and which caused over a hundred thousand deaths. The U.S. and the Soviet Union possess weapons that are as much as 1,000 times more powerful.) The purpose of the book, then, is to persuade its reader of the logic of "taking the bomb out of the

FELDMAN MAINTAINS that the current ambiguous nuclear status of Israel weakens the credibility and Israeli security, and for the Middle "ambiguity might result in misunder-

Mass, 96 pp. \$7.50

Introductory course

standing, to the degree that an Arab leader, such as Gaddafi, might overlook the current Israeli threat. A situation could occur then in which israel would have to demonstrate its nuclear capability in the middle of a war. The object of deterrence is to prevent the need for such a demonstration. If deterrence is successful, the threat is never put to the test: if current Israeli policy results in a weak or inadequate deterrent, then it should

The open declaration that israel ossesses an operational nuclear orce would diminish the chances of misperception. Such a declaration would include notice "that any attempt to cross Israel's border's by a significant military force would be countered by extremely high levels punishment," (i.e., the use of nuclear weapons against Arab cities). Command and control over the use of nucleur weapons can be solidified by an overt nuclear posture, and "standard operating procedures" developed to avoid

A NUMBER of conditions for

bringing the bomb "out of the pasement" are set. First, to limit adverse reaction in the U.S., Israel should wait until an Arab or Islamic nation detonutes its own weapon. Second, and more important, Israel should link this change in nuclear policy with specific concessions, and with steps towards a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. (This was apparently also advocated by Dayan.) At one point, Feldman suggests that the Fahd plan be accepted as a basis for negotiation, but the thrust of the argument is hased on an Israeli withdrawal in the Golan and the West Bank. "Once Isruel withdraws to lines similar to those she held before 1967, declaring at the same time that any significant crossing of these lines would meet nuclear punish-

ment, Arab figuring will change dramatically." After such a withdrawal, Israel would not be in a position to give up more territory without sacrificing its survival as an independent state, Thus, the threat to use nuclear weapons when these borders are crossed becomes credible. In contrast, an attack on the occupied territories cannot be deterred by a threat to resort to nuclear weapons, since Israel will not invite nuclear retaliation unless it fears annihilation. As the Yom Kippur War demonstrated, Israel can survive an invasion which does not penetrate its heartland significantly. Furthermore, although attempts to reclaim

"Arab" lands in the Golan and the be most important. West Bank might be difficult to The threat to deter, the Arabs are sufficiently reconciled to Israel within the pre-1967 borders to avoid very costly attempts to destroy the Jewish state:

FELDMAN'S WORK is meticulous but he fails to make a compelling case for an overt Israeli nuclear posture. Many of his arguments are incomplete, and he fails to consider some of the most crucial evidence. For example, much of his argument hinges on the assumption that the current ambiguous nuclear threat is subject to misunderstanding, and might be ignored. However, there is ample evidence that the Arab states, including Libya, do not underestimate the Israeli nuclear capability. The periodic leaks from the CIA and broad hints from Israel are sufficient to reinforce this pic-

Feldman tends also to downplay the potential costs of a nuclear arms race in the region. As the other nuclear powers have demonstrated, each weapon begets a response, and must be replaced or supplemented in a short period. The British have learned that a "simple" nuclear force requires progressively more expensive technology. Each participant in the arms race continues to seek an edge, and this leads not only to high costs but to an unstable situation. The "shared [U.S. and Soviet! definitions" which Feldman observes are all but invisible to others, and the strategic balance is perhaps more unstable than at any

time in the pust 20 years. Furthermore, the assumption that un overt nuclear force will somehow decrease the need for, and therefore the costs of, conventional forces is unsupported. According to Feldman, "... as Israel moves from defence to deterrence, the financial burden imposed by its currentposture, as well as the need for enormous quantities of sophisticated conventional weapons would decrease." This argument is used also to establish that an overtly nuclear Israel would be less dependent on the U.S.

The evidence, however, points in opposite direction. In the Eisenhower period, the U.S. expected also that a nuclear force could substitute for conventional forces and lower costs. In reality, the U.S. found itself spending more, as both conventional and nuclear forces had to be maintained, and each had to be adapted to the other. The U.S. nuclear deterrent did not prevent crises and conflicts in Berlin, the Middle East and Asia. Similarly, the British nuclear force did little to dissuade Argentina from invading the Falklands. With its hudget devoted to the nuclear force. Britain neglected its conven-

whom I have not yet sampled.

World War II as World War II

sidered, it is somewhat slight, If one

compares these interviews with

The threat to use nuclear weapons is credible only in the last resort. Somewhat reckless Arab leaders might conclude that "salami tactics," in which the Arab states would, in times of crisis, slice off pieces of Israel's borders, would not invite a nuclear response. Few Israelis would want to be left with the option of gradual surrender, or resort to nuclear weapons. As a deterrent, such weapons are most effective when they are at the end of the "escalation ladder." They stand out as a potential last resort to avoid annihilation. A clear strategy, whose base is in tanks, planes and all the weapons of a modern conventional army, must support this

FINALLY, Feldman's attempt to minimize the likely reactions of the U.S. and the Soviet Union is not convincing. He concludes, from an examination of their basic interests and in the light of previous experience, that neither is likely to come down heavily on Israel. After all, the U.S. responses to the Indian and Pakistani work on nuclear weapons was weak and of little consequence. A closer examination, however,

reveals that the Israeli case is different. Pakistan benefited from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and India has been able to play off various suppliers against each other. Israel cannot count on American support or inaction. She is not likely to enjoy the leverage provided by a Soviet invasion of an adjacent country nor can she turn to other arms suppliers. Perhaps criticism and condemnation may be the only response, but it would be foolhardy to rule out other more costly penalties. An overt Israeli nuclear stance might create enough hostility in the U.S. to allow for a total arms embargo, which would be a disaster. The likelihood of greater Soviet military support for the Arabs must

also be considered. Summing up, then, the benefits which are likely to accrue from abandoning the current policy of deliberate ambiguity in favour of an overt posture are minimal, and the risks are all too easily underestimated. As long as the Israeli bomb stays "in the basement," there is a chance, however small, that a nuclear arms spiral in the Middle East can be avoided. Once Israel is a proud member of the nuclear club, any pressures on France and other nuclear suppliers to withhold assistance to Iraq and Pakistan will vanish. The current policy adequately serves Israeli security interests, and leaves the way open for possible agreements, whether explicit or tacit, for keeptional forces, but found the latter to trol in this part of the world. ing the nuclear cancer under con-

> ^т ж غغ في "э ^ау н, e 3 コードロ

S. Yizhar, who harely let Dr. Fuchs get a word in edgewise. Not all the interviews are equally engrossing interviews are equally engrossing, and one could have wished for more extensive remarks about what the Several shortcuts are available to writers have written, but I enjoyed reading the book and learned a good deal from it. I shall certainly keep it for reference when I encounter works of those writers Unfortunately the book is marred hy certain signs of carelessness, typographical errors such as writing

perish the thought, and misspelling help being disappointed — although Berdyczewski. And, all things confor my part, at least, I am much eight prominent writers, from the those which appear in The Paris more interested in reading about Yoram Kaniuk and Itamar Yaoz-Kest than the writers set up by Plimpton and Co.

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have ever known. I trust his judgement, but I haven't stopped thinking for myself. This process is essen-

tial. for that's what I'm supposed to tative and as a member of the NETANYA QUALITY, REASONABLY

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☐ To try to prevent the isolation of SERVICES Israel and, whenever possible, to act in agreement with the United

has only partially succeeded in But whenever he visited the achieving these goals. A number of troops at the front as a represenive of the government, he was and a series of steps to which the government agreed (in the words of Begin, "sometimes before the fact and sometimes after") did bring about the erosion of Israel's inter-LEVY'S LOYALTY to the prime Israel's isolation became a fact,

minister often put him in a dilemma. the country entered into one of the More than once he found himself in most difficult periods in its history opposition to the policies of Ariel and Israel's relations with the U.S. Sharon which were supported by reached an all-time low. As far as the third principle is

be doing as an elected represen-

In all his government positions.

whether dealing with public or

military issues, Levy has operated

according to a set of basic princi-

To prevent the loss of human

life, and especially the lives of

☐ To avoid no-exit situations.

In retrospect, is seems that Levy

israel's soldiers.

In an interview, Levy said: "It is concerned, only time will tell. no secret that I have a great deal of Front David Levy, by Arye Ameri. By arrangement with the author and Resistm Publishers, Tel Aviv. Translated for The Jerusalem Post by D'vora Ben Shaul.

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THE JERUSALEM POST INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE JERUSALEM POST INTERNATIONAL EDITION

Published weekly . April 17-23, 1983

Published weekly • April 17-23, 1983 Astronomy and a second second

respect for Prime Minister Begin -

as a statesman, as head of the party

and as one of the greatest men I

The first of the second second

Sec. 3.014

clusive Amulia Kahana-Carmon to Review, for example, one cannot

us: actual translations to cut reading

time, courses, the literary pages of

the papers, radio and television

programmes, and books like this

one by Esther Fuchs, an Israeli who

teaches Hebrew Literature in

Texas. It begins with an interview

with the omnipresent Professor

Gershon Shaked, who seems to

have read everything, remembered

it, ruminated upon it, and come to

incisive conclusions concerning it.

Following that interview, we meet

Doron, the ruling Likud coalition's Knesset faction head, does not expect "any probiems" when her appointment comes up for approval before the House, presumably in the next session, which begins on May 2, though there may be a special session called during the recess.

Once past that hurdle, she will be the third woman to become a minister in the history of the state. The other two were Golda Meir and, briefly, Shulamit Aloni,

The status of women is one of the areas in which Doron hopes to make a contribution as a minister. "I read with envy that women in iceland, who want to set up a women's party, take inspiration from I inland, where there are 46 women in parliament, I do not support the idea of a separate women's party, but I want to see more women become more active in existing parties.

"One of my first battles will be to try to get all the parties to place women in realistic spots on their lists for the municipal elections."

As for other areas in which she FOR NINE years prior to her eleccommit herself until she discusses the matter with Prime Minister Begin and with her colleagues.

For instance, I am very interested in consumersm, which is now handled by the Ministry of Industry and Trade. I do not want to interfere with the work of any ministry, but perhaps my friend Gideon Patt and I can find a way for and local councils handle, are the me to become involved in increas-

Sarah Doron tells 'The Post's' Lea Levavi of what she hopes to do as the third woman minister in Israel's history. on March 24 to be its sixth cubinet member in the Begin government.

ing public awareness on consumer

Cabinet's first

woman member

"In addition to fighting for women's rights in all aspects of life, I think women who reach high positions can give other women confidence in themselves," she says. On the practical level, she mentions her work for passage of the Equal Opportunities in Employment Law.

"I had three purposes: to climinate discrimination in job ads, hiring and in promotions on the job. So far, the law deals only with the first two. Several newspapers have been indicted on charges of running discriminatory ads, and I hope the cases will be heard soon."

She says she will continue to to work not only for elimination of discrimination on the job, but also for equality for women in all aspects of life. At the same time, she believes that equality requires more involvement by women themselves, "I hope women will develop the confidence to want all that they are capable of having and being, and to

will work, she does not want to tion to the Knesset in 1977, she served on the Tel Aviv City Council. "I was in Houston when they elected a woman mayor there. Here we do not have even one woman mayor or deputy mayor, and very few women on local councils. I think women's priorities on the issues that affect our everyday lives, which are the issues municipalities right priorities."

me." She had intended to study law in England, but World War II and her marriage thwarted those plans. When my daughter was in first grade, I became active in the Parents' Association and after that

Though she says she has no higher personal ambitions for herself, she has ambitions for the Likud (Mr. Begin's Herut party and the Liberals) government. She hones, needless to say, that the Likud will remain in power for many years to come.

"I really do not mean power as much as I mean public service. I think our job is to serve the people. There is still a lot to be done - for instance, more effort toward economic independence. And the social gaps in society must be closed. At least, we have had the courage to admit that the problem exists and to confront it, head on, through efforts like Project Renewal. Sure there is bureaucracy, and not everything goes smoothly, but I think we are going in the right direction."

SHE IS not concerned about the fact that the Liberal Party does not hold the finance portfolio or other key ministries. "In a good partnership, like in a happy family, it does not matter who has nominal responsibility for what; everyone pulls together."

She cannot gauge what the Liberals' electoral strength would be were they to run in an election alone, but says it does not matter. because the decision to form Gahal and later the Likud were the right decisions. "Thirty years ago, none of us dreamed that we would come to power. The road through the op-

position desert seemed Very long..." In the party's central committee vote on the nominee for the cabinet seat, she received 110 of the 231 votes cast. Her nearest competitor was Deputy Agricultural Minister Pessah Grupper with 89 votes. He

was backed by Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i, and Doron notes that Moda'i made a very nice gesture in suggesting that after the secret ballot, there be an open vote in which I should be elected unanimously. It was done.

Even Avraham Shapira of Agudas Yisrael, who had publicly said his party would vote against her appointment were it put before the Knesset, called her to congratulate her. MK Doron's opposition to the "Who is a Jew" amendment to the Law of Return has angered the four Aguda MKs, but she says they may not vote against her when her appointment comes before the Knesset for approval, "Rabbi (Menachem) Porush, with whom I have worked closely on the Knesset Labour and Social Affairs Committee, gave me to understand that

Asked her views on Judea and Samaria, she says she could sum them up in one word; survival. We nced Judea. Samaria and Gaza for Israel's security, she believes, and Jewish settlement there, with autonomy for the Arab residents, is the only viable solution. "When I came to Israel from Lithuania in the 1930s, Jaffa was an Arab city. I grew up here in Tel Aviv in close proximity to an Arab populatiom, That does not have to be a problem.

there was no such party decision."

She says she is not sufficiently knowledgable about negotiations with Lebanon to venture an opinion, and she looks forward to knowing more when she joins the cabinet. "What I can say in the meantime, though, is that we have become impatient. We want everything now.

We want peace now, and trips abroad, now, and everything now. It took 30 years to make peace with Egypt, and it will take more time for the peace to develop. I too, would like to see an agreement with Lebanon tomorrow, but if that cannot be we have to learn to bide our THE ARTS

MORE THAN any other profession 'Folk' challenge or vocation practised in Israel, the creative process in music is continuously undergoing changes and re-evaluation. Change in style, approach and intention; experiments in trends developed abroad. There possibilities of expression and give

is much exploration of new techniques which seem to open up new greater, if not complete, freedom to hold composers who think either that more traditional forms are exhausted or that one has to swim with the tide in order to be regarded as at least contemporary, if not avante-

Electronics offer a completely new vista, while collage, aleatories, graphics, and the employment of extra-musical noises seem to have lost their glamour (if they ever had any). Naturally, in a period of search and experimentation, licence is given to anybody or, rather, is taken by those negators of evolution and detractors of tradition who look for different things in their "compositions", and intend to express their personal originality rather than musical values.

It is a historical fact that in such periods of change and reevaluation, no great works are created, as the general insecurity, lack of experience with the new media, perhaps also lack of selfcriticism and self-control, are not

WE ALL get by with a little help

Habimah, the national theatre,

has a Friends Association with an

office between the wings of the

theatre and the offices of the

management, so they can put a

finger out occasionally to test the

The group celebrated its fifth

anniversary last week - Habimah

was without "friends" for its first 60

years. The major event was a recep-

tion at the President's House.

where a film in English about

Habimah and about the associa-

The purpose of the film is to

recruit more support abroad for the

theatre — professional as well as

financial. Habimah already has

friends associations in New York,

Frankfurt and Caracas, and

organization meetings are planned

"This is not just another group to

collect money," says Óra

Goldenberg, founder and chairman.

"We're concerned with what a

national theatre should do, what's

programme for young people which

lapsed about 30 years ago. It offers

performances supplemented by

behind-the-scenes glimpses at the

role of a director or scene-designer

or other participant in the produc-

tion. Membership is subsidized for

The Friends also supplement the

Omanut La'am programme (Art for

the People) by providing funds to

take the theatre to development

towns where members of the com-

puny meet workers in factories, and

housewives anywhere but over a hot

Other projects include

scholarships to actors who are out-

standing either in the art or in their

willingness to work in the com-

munity, and special reduced sub-

scription rates for adults from disad-

vantaged neighbourhoods on the

— pay high prices for their subscrip-

outskirts of Tel Aviv.

about half the 1,000 participants.

The Friends have renewed a

special about it."

for London and Toronto in May.

tion's activities had its premiere.

from our friends.

wind direction.

Yehoram Gaon

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS/Yohanan Boehm

learn to master their freedom, and so far no outstanding talent has ap-

AS IN OTHER fields in our new society, we face a unique situation which, as far as I know, has no parallel anywhere else. A look at personalities and dates will explain. Music was hardly a factor during very little, and the performance of a the decades of pioneering and early new composition on our stages is a - immigration. Of the more importan figures in writing songs with a folk music academy classes, have to character and reflecting the in-

fluences imported with them or, rather, through them, most came from Russia, and later also from Germany, Bulgaria, Turkey, and other countries.

Jerusalem-born Ezra Gubai (1921-1974) seems to have been the first musician who tried to combine oriental melos with a new Israeli expression in tune and rhythm (in which Admon-Ciorochov was also a pioneer). Paah Greenspoon (b. 1900) n Jaffa) and Emanuel Zamir (Petah Tikva, 1924-1962) contributed songs that are still being sung in our

Not herself a composer but one who acquainted many composers with the oriental traditions of the Jewish communities was the singer Bracha Ezfirah (born during World War L in Jerusalem).

Ychoram Ga'on, a Jerusalemite, broke through the barrier of mainly Fastern European influence and put on the map, while tolkloristicallyinclined composition degenerated carry everything everywhere in no mto unitations of foreign styles and tome

Japan Jour times with the New York

Philharmonie, and had afready

Avraham Meron, the IPO

spokesman, who "adores" the

maestro and thinks he's the "wisest

propagandist" Israel has, insists that

it wasn't only Mehta who made the

impression this time. It was the

orchestra, and the performances of

tour of its own soloists — violinist

Uri Pianka, cellist Michael Haran,

violist Daniel Binyamını and

An old friend greeted the

orchestra in Tokyo: Yosha

Yamagishi, a cellist who played with

the IPO for seven or eight years, un-

He and his wife both speak fluent

Hebrew, and he asked to participate

The IPO's most constant compan-

ions on the tour were members of

the Makova sect, Christian Zionists

who believe that the founding of the

State of Israel was a step towards

One highlight of the trip to Japan.

says Meron, was a lavish reception

given by Yamaha, the producers of

musical instruments, who sponsor a

scholarship programme for 600,000

Japanese children. Eight of the

children were invited to perform for

the orchestra -- any two pieces that

Meron says he noticed many

among the audiences. People often

came with musical scores, and some

brought flowers and rushed to the

stage to hold them out to Mehta and

the musicians at the end of the con-

Anyone who needed some relief

Archie Bunker dubbed in Japanese.

When everyone finished gaping.

Mehta requested. 🗟

(scuelis.

there was some talk or arrain

in all the concerts.

amassed tans.

reached the level of the Eurovision

The evolution of what could be recognized as a kind of Israeli tolksong was further complicated by the problem of language. While most of the early songs sung in Eretz. Yisrael bore the strong imprint of a foreign culture, with either texts simply translated or new words adapted, but sung with the Ashkenazi pronunciation, it was not until the 1940s that modern Hebrew in the Sephardi mode influenced composers' rhythmic and melodic style so that it conformed with the commonly accepted way of pronouncing and accepting our language. One can easib Ja. 🕠 song by checking its use of the words - whether the accents are "wrong" (as in Hatikva), or whether the words fit properly into the hythmic nattern of the melody. BUT IT WAS only much later that CREATING a new folk music when a "native" composer made the hit the whole world is badly neglecting parade and created a new style of aits national musical heritage is a umsraeli songs which has retained its - que challenge, complicated by the popularity over the years; Naomi heterogeneous traditions of the Shemer, who was born in 1930 at many Jewish communities gathering Kvutzat Kinneret. And only in Israel after having been exposed to lorgien influences for centuries. Probably even a greater problem is the creation of a national folk music a new kind of Israeli popular song in an era of mass communication. when television, films and records

Making friends

CURTAIN CALL/Marsha Pomerantz



Naomi Shemer

As seems natural in these circum-

stances, the older generation of

Israeli composers hardly go public

any more. They have either stopped

composing altogether, or they do

not want to try out new ways and

The middle generation produces

rarity. The young, the fledglings of

means, or cannot conscientiously

conducive to creativity.

Habimah has been criticized for the uneven quality of performances and for preferring imported plays to the cultivation of local writers though general manager Shmuel Omer insists the repertoire is about half-and-half, foreign and "Israeli or Jewish." This includes productions in the large hall, the small hall,

Mundi's *Messiah*.

The problem with Habimartef, else to put the Theatre's carpentry shops. Until new workshops are built on the roof - in about a year - the prospects seem dim for experimental theatre in the belly of

The film, produced and directed mances a year. All the banks have pitch to the viewers at the end."

Zubin Mehta

and Habimartes, the sometime

Goldenberg says the Friends have no direct influence on the choice of repertoire, but they have, for instance, contributed IS100,000 for the re-opening of Habimartel and the production there of Yosef

the establishment.

by Yoram Levy, gives quite a respectable picture of a national theatre consolidating a developing culture and going out to meet the The Friends themselves — over 200 couples now, says Goldenberg country that supports it. But I could have done without the flashback to tions and get 10 to 12 closed perfor-

It was Habimah's youth programme that first interested Goldenberg in theatre. She did some amateur acting, then intermittently had three children and took a law degree. She has never practised law and says she studied partly to understand what occupies her husband, Amnon, who

hus just stepped down as president

of the Bar Association, "24 hours a

day." Now that's friendship. THE ISRAEL Philharmonic Orchestra spent most of the month of March making friends in Japan. They were invited, all expenses paid, by the second-largest TV network, Chukyo TV, for nine concerts in six cities. Part of the first concert — which was Paul Ben-Haim's Praim, Brahms' Double Concerto and Stravinsky's Rite of - was broadcast at the time, and will be shown again in its exchange programme with young inticety this month.

One critic, in the Daily Yomiuri. went as far as to say that the young parents with their children orchestra "struck Tokyo like some force of typhoon or earthquake."

The more subdued Tokyo Shinbun said the Brahms and Stravinsky were characterized by "depth rather than bravura," and the cert. English-language Times of Jopan Anyone who needed some relief said "the hallmark of these splendid from all that warmth and goodwill musicians is their absolute un- could go back to the hotel, turn on animity and generous warmth of the TV and, if he was lucky, get

Dispute over The IPO hadn't been to Japan in 23 years; about two-thirds of the 110 culture centre members were new this time. But, Zubin Mehta, the IPO's musical director and the conductor of all the concerts on this tour, had been to

By CAROL COOK Jerusalem Post Reporter TEL AVIV. - - Zionist Organization

of America President Ivan Novick says that the ZOA has decided toestablish a cultural centre so-Jerusalem and is considering the sale of its Tel Aviv centre, ZOA House, to the left-wing Kibbutz Artzi movement

Novick, who was in Israel to attend the conference on Soviet Jewry, told The Jerusalem Post however that the ZOA would "never leave Tel Aviv," saying that he favours moving the ZOA House activities to smaller quarters on another site. He promised that any profit from the proposed sale would be put into the new Jerusalem and Tel Aviv cen-

A source close to the ZOA said the organization had been offered between \$4 million and \$5 million for the property in Tel Aviv.

Novick was interviewed after meeting with the local ZOA management committee, which adopted a unanimous resolution opposing the proposed sale. Committee chairman Jacob Grauman stated its objections to transferring ZOA House to "a left-wing organization and to shutting the only Liberal cultural centre in Tel Aviv." ZOA is close to the Liberal Party.

The ZOA leader described as 'scurrilous'' reports that financial hardship was forcing the organization to sell ZOA House, built on land acquired from the Israel Lands Administration in 1952. There are reports that ZOA is operating with a \$2.5 million deficit.

Award for composer

Composer Ya'acov Gilbon has heen named first recipient of the Prime Minister's Prize for Israeli Composers. The prize is sponsored ointly by the Israeli Composers Union and the art and culture council of the Education and Culture Ministry.

IT'S NOT exactly the Venus that Botticelli had in mind - fresh from the foam of the sea, on the half-

This one rolls off the press every three months or so, in about 2,000 facsimiles, and is the product of the sweat and thought of five Tel Aviv

Noga - Hebrew for "Venus," both planet and myth - is Israel's only feminist magazine. Polemical or not, Noga intelligent and informative, and it's going into its seventh issue.

On the covers of the two widestcirculation women's magazines - At. published by Ma'ariv, and L'isha, published by Yediot Ahronoi - you find women in various states of semi-dress and provocative slouch. The tone and content of those magazines are determined by what one journalist in Noga's recent Tel Aviv symposium on women in the media called the "phallocracy" of one of the afternoon dailies.

On the cover of Noga you may find a modern-day "witch" sporting a white coat and stethescope, riding on a broomstick, or a doll's face which, under a magnifying glass, becomes a woman's. The attractive design is done by Tumar Elida.

PAGE 18

Lucks, however, are not everything; Yugu itself devoted a recent article to the "Cinderella complex" and the ways fictions about heauty, equated to goodness, twist

Additional Noga topics included But if Noga doesn't exist to be women as labourers; and methods beautiful, what's it for? of-birth control,



'Post' Reporter Marsha Pomerantz finds from Rachel Ostrowitz (picture below) how five women put out a feminist magazine on a shoestring budget.

Information" says Rachel Ostrowitz, one of Noga's five editors, whose apartment serves as their office. "We need information. Just recently a book came out about women's independent travels in the 19th century. Why did it take so long to find out? We have to bring it to the attention of both men and

"And we need models," she adds. "I studied architecture for five years and never discovered a single woman who could be a model in what is considered a 'male' profes-

Noga hasn't yet run an article imen architects, as far as [can see -- but it has had one about Hypatia, the mathematician of ancient Alexandria, and about the first American female astronaut.

Other articles: the status of women in the Middle Ages: Jewish women who held "salons" in 18thand 19th-century Germany; a long : fictionalized description of the first night of a bought Yemenite bride (which aroused in me more prurient interest than righteous indignation).

only say that each time I start scan- they see around. In Israel, not much ning an article I haven't read yet, I is "around," and only recently has end up reading most of it and going some if this literature been on to the next. The poetry, like most translated into Hebrew. political poetry, is pretty bad.

blue eyes, a lot of nervous energy, and some doubts about whether she can communicate the importance of

By way of recommendation, I can basis of reviews, hearsay, and what

Has being a woman hurt her

political career? It may have hurt a

little at first, she says, but later, such

as in getting elected to the Knesset,

it helped. "At this point, I really

How does her architect husband

Aaron feel about her political

career? "When we first met, I was

17 and very active in the Scouts.

Public life was always important to

don't think it makes any dif

Ostrowitz has short blonde hair, feminism to women who remain And, there is always the danger that sceptical. She would rather have they'll be convinced by what they Her own interest in feminism has about it."

always assumed that at a meeting of architects, the woman architect present would serve the coffee or keep the protocol. Ostrowitz got tired of being called maidele by her male colleagues.

She met other women who had similar complaints and an interest in doing something about it - for instance, lobbying in the Knesset for equal pay and the right to abortion.

Noga grew out of those encounters.

"I don't mind if women come to me and say, 'I read this and don't agree with the research it's based on,' but they say instead, 'everything's all right with me.'
They say, in effect, 'We had a female prime minister, so it doesn't matter that women get 30 per cent less pay than men."

Why don't women read more about the problems of their own status and identification? It's a matter of availability, Ostrowitz thinks,

Besides, women who have a problem taking themselves seriously - and that's most of us in one way or another -- also have trouble taking seriously the books they write. Noga speak for itself - and it does, read and have to do something

developed partly because of ex-perience in her profession; it was tention as the result of its sym-

posium on women and the media early last month. Some of the attention was from men, and that, unfortunately, is what it takes to give the magazine greater legitimacy in the eyes of other women.

But for now, Noga remains shoe-string operation. There is little advertising - partly because the editors, haven't the time to solicit, and partly because they object to the content of some of the ads they have been offered.

There is some income from subscriptions and sales, but most of the funds are contributions from the U.S., particularly from the "Women to Women" organization.

For the five editors, Noga is volunteer work; they all have other jobs. Ostrowitz takes some contracts as an architect; Mira Ariel lectures in linguistics at Tel Aviv University; Aviva Ein-Gil Is a graphic artist at Ha'ir; Amira Gelbloom operates a wordprocessor at the Open University; and Dafna Tsur works with com-

"Most people would think the way we work on Noga is a joke or a lie," says Ostrowitz, "Five women do everything— get articles out of people, collect news here and abroad, argue at editorial meetings, drink coffee, proof-read."

They also deal with odd requests from the public, such as one from a gentleman who wanted to place a personal ad for a woman of

Valour, let's say, is an evolving

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THE JERUSALEM POST INTERNATIONAL EDITION

concept.

Published weekly . April 17-23, 1983

THE JERUSALEM POST INTERNATIONAL EDITION producing the protection in the late of the Property of

developed partly because of ex-

Published weekly • April 17-23, 1983

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The substantial savings

El Al is achieving as a result of

improved efficiency since it

reopened in January will probably

not be enough to cover losses from

suspended Sabbath flights. "A con-

siderable part of our projected

deficit is due to the Sabbath stop-

puge," general manager Raffy

Addressing the Skol Club at the

Dan Carmel hotel, Harley said that

El Al would save 37 per cent of its

payroll of well over \$100 million on

Rosolio takes over

Former Labour Party Knesset

Member Danny Rosolio was last

week elected secretary-general of Hevrat Ovdim, the Histadrut

labour federation's holding com-

pany, which in various forms con-

trols a considerable part of the

country's economy.

Rosolio, who has been acting as

secretary-general for the past five

weeks, replaces Moshe Olenik, who

Harley said last week.

Industry blames the government for drop in exports

FEL AVIV. -- Israel's industrialists resolved at a meeting here last week not to participate in governmentinitiated trade delegations and to hoycott all trade fairs in Israel or shekel. This had led to an effective abroad sponsored by the Export Institute. The moves were in protest per cent in real terms during the against current economic policies. The Ministry of Industry and Trade angrily denounced the move and said it would harm the exporters themselves more than anyone else.

Representatives of all the industrialists, with the exception of the heads of government companies, took part in the meeting.

The participants condemned government policies which, they said, had resulted in the 24 per cent drop in industrial exports and the H per cent drop in agricultural exports in March. They believed it was part of an accelerating trend that would lead to mass unemployment.

Apart from the boycott of trade fairs and delegations, the participants adopted a number of resolutions which they kept secret for the time being. These are aimed at pressuring the government to change its

kibbutz and moshav concerns. charged that the basic problem was the government's artificial slowingdown of the devaluation of the upward valuation of the shekel of 37 past 15 months, compared to the

This had wiped out the profitability of exporting, and priced exports out of foreign markets. On the other hand, it had made imports so cheap that they were destroying the local market.

"Not only has the tide of inflation not been stemmed, but the government's efforts to help solve the problem of declining exports by other means is simply nontensical chatter," Yeshayahu Clavish, head of the Histadrut-associated Koor concern said, noting that the final results would be an even greater shift away from productive work.

Manufacturers' association head Eli Hurvitz pointed out that the new I per cent levy on the purchase of foreign currency, which should raise \$150 million a year to help ex-The speakers, who included porters, "was not only insufficient,

"basket of currencies,"

Ell Hurvitz, head of the manufacturers' association.

but much too late to help the industrial sector."

Fifty per cent of Israell industry is exports, noted Hurvitz. If there is a agriculture, "once the glory of 24 per cent drop in exports, as in March, this means that the half of the industry working for exports is out of work.

In other words, this means some 36,000 workers will soon pick up their last pay cheque, because most of them are already "hidden unemployed."

Hevrat Ovdim, the Histadrut labour cott trade fairs, said that the places federation's holding company, thought that the problem of unemployment had not been felt yet because of emigration. "There was not only a flight of manpower, he said, but also of capital and in-

Shlomo Givon, representing kibbutz industries, pointed out that "50 per cent of the income of the kibbutzim comes from industry; and the percentage is much higher in the young kibbutzim. When their factories close down, so will the kibbutzim themselves. They cannot rely on agriculture, for they were planned for industry, and do not have any farming resources available.

Eliahu Izakson, President of the Farmers' Federation, said that Israel," is actually collapsing, since 95 per cent of our exports go to the Common Market, where foreign currencies are falling steadily in value. The exchange-rate guarantee is far from sufficient to cover the huge losses.

An Industry and Trade Ministry Danny Rosolio, incoming head of decisions of the industrialists to boyvacated by the Israeli exporters would be taken up by producers from other countries.

Last week the government raised \$170m. to support exports and this had been quite a burden on the public. Now was the time for exporters to initiate a new drive to turn the situation around, said the spokesman.

He reiterated that the ministry would be watching the world markets and take further action if this proved necessary.

Exports in March, according to Central Bureau of Statistics, were \$444m. as compared to \$572m. in March 1982.

The only branch of the economy to hold its own was diamonds. Metal and electronics exports were hit particularly hard, down 35.7 per cent; food exports declined 28 per cent, wood and paper 30 per cent and textiles 14.2 per cent.

Government spokesmen said that the new economic measures decided on recently, involving support for exporters funded by the recently imposed levy on foreigncurrency purchases, would remedy



Jerusalem Post Reporter

WHILE MANY branches of Israel's industry are in the doldrums, jewelry manufacturers are basking in the golden glow of success. Jewelry exports rose from 79 million in 1981 to \$125m. in 1982.

"Jewelry is one of the few industries in Israel which has not been adversely affected by the world economic recession," says Nella Ya'akohi, director of the Jewelry Centre at the Israel Export In-

"The industry is working to full capacity - so much so, that it is suffering from a dearth of available skilled labour." In fact, at one stage, the situation became so critical that the Israeli government permitted the importation of skilled labour

What has prompted this significant growth in the industry?

"People buy jewelry irrespective of the economic climate," Ya'akobi matter-of-factly. "but more so when money loses its value. it's then that people really place their trust in gold."

Prices in U.S. dollars

Haperdon Pag 141 H. Hankholding (2) documentary Maraha Hay (5) MORELO ACE BANKS

frenchet Montpage Reg. (4) Tel. hat Ordinary Reg. (10) INMERANCE

Sahar Rep (10)
SI RNIC 35
Percel Deel Rep
Percel Corp.
Physics STATE AND CITRES

Primers and Building (10) Review Preferred (10)

Arrebrine Hairen Regijin Sahar Regijin

13-89.56 51

1.132 to 31.12.82

1 (1

PAGE 20

tor in increased exports is the slump in the diamond industry. The substantial fall in diamond prices on world markets has made the gems more accessible to jewellers. Thus, the trend in Israel has been to manufacture more gold jewelry set with diamonds and other precious stones than ever before.

The decline in the diamond industry is regarded as a temporary one, and there is a strong belief that diamonds will again rise in value. fhus, the gold-and-diamond comhination is viewed as a good, long-

Connie Matalon, one of the organizers of Showcase 83, the Israel Jewelry Fair which was held last week in Jefusalem, adds that investment potential aside, Israeji jewelry sells because "the design is excellent, the quality and craftsmanshin are good, and the prices are competitive."

Matalon, who was herself a jewelry manufacturer and exporter for 15 years before becoming an administrator, is thoroughly familiar

TEL AVIV STOCK EXCHANGE Prices supplied by Leumi Securities Corp., 18 East 48th St., New York, N.Y. 10017, Phone toll free 800-221-4838,

Yearly high and low figures are based on the exchange rate of IS15.60 to the dollar

with the international jewelry scene, developing countries. Israel is thus and claims that in terms of quality, permitted tax-free imports to the Israel is second only to Italy, "We don't have to copy anyone," she categories of jewelry in which either says. "We have our own creative gold or stones have the major resources,"

Showcase '83 will be a temporary centre stage for much of this creativity but something of a more permanent nature is due to follow. Israel Export Institute directorgeneral Rami Gut is looking forward to the opening of the Centre of Display — a creative showroom for Israeli jewelry, arts and eraits -- slated to open in Old Jaffa later this year.

Gut attributes the industry's zooming export success to the fact that the major thrust is made towards the U.S., "where the dollar has kept a relative strength in comparison to other currencies."

Moreover, in America, Israel has an advantage over Italy, in that it enjoys the benefits of GSP (Generalized System for Preferences), a statute introduced to encourage industrial growth in

Prices in U.S. dollars

OND STRY
Alliance B (18)
Amer for Paper Mills
Arganian (8) - Textiles Ordinary Reg
Mac(5) - Lexifes
Dubek (2) - Cigareties (9) Reg
Usor (2) Stry
Hard (2) Reg
Hard (2) Reg
Hard (3) Reg
Hard (4) Reg
Har

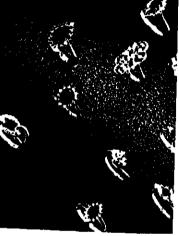
Californely (COMPANI Claiffornely (CO) Discount Registered (S) Papari Investment (10) Reg OZ Investment

value of \$42 million in each of five Israel also benefits from arrange-

ments with the EEC. New technologies play a vital part boosting Israel's sales. Research conducted by the Noble Metals Institute at the Haifa Technion has resulted in the development of new processes which are more economical and guarantee better

quality and efficiency. There are two educational institutions which provide courses for potential jewellers, but neither provides an all-embracing jewelry curriculum: the Bezalel Academy of Art and Design in Jerusalem puts the emphasis on design and innovation, whereas the Omanit School in Old Jaffa is more interested in prac-

"What we want," states Ya'akobi, design, practical execution, casting, project.



cutting, finishing, operation and maintenance of machinery..."
Plans for just such a school are

already on the drawing-boards thanks to FEGS (Federation of Educational Guidance Services) and FED (Federation of Educational Donors) — two American groups who are providing some funds, the initial nucleus of teachers, and even study opportunities in America for Israeli "is a school which teaches teachers. The American Jewellers' everything from A to Z — creative Association is also involved in the

Taxes equal 51% of GNP

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The total sum paid in taxes in the inancial year just concluded was the equivalent of 51 per cent of the gross national product. The previous year, the proportion was 4 per cent. This was learned from figures given at a press conference last week by the tax authorities to mark the end of the fiscal year.

The taxation rate rose mainly because of the IS37 billion in new taxes resulting from the war in Lebanon, while there was a virtual standstill of the GNP over the past

In the 1982/83 fiscal year, tax revenue amounted to IS278 billion, as compared with a GNP of IS548b. The tax authorities failed this year to increase tax collection, and without the new taxes this year's tax revenue might have been lower than

Tax revenue increased partly because of the growth in private consumption and the increase in imports, especially imports on which and video sets.

Some 64,000 cars were imported during the past year — as compared with 53,000 the year before. Some 90,000 video sets were brought in this year as compared with 25,000 the previous year. These two import items brought

the Treasury 1816.5 billion in taxes. Moshe Bartov, the director of the State Revenue Administration, con-ceded that the high taxation level was especially difficult for those who paid their taxes in full. He maintained that levying taxes more efficiently now would allow a cut in taxes in the future.

chairman of the board of Bank "Despite the harsh economic conditions against which industry is struggling today, we will do everything to shield workers from dismissal. We will see to it that industry continues to show initiative and increase productivity," said

Rosolio is a member of Kibbutz Cabri, in Galilee. He said the main thrust of his policy would be to see

development areas.

graded to the top. The workforce our passengers back to us without Offis Textiles to go public

was now down to 4,900, with large advertising costs," he said. But he stressed that El Al would

of October. The reduced staff was not try to compete with charter

the former larger workforce, an in-

flights by cutting prices and would

again begin to pay its way, as he

hoped it would, the long shutdown

would turn out to have beer

worthwhile, "It may yet serve as

model for future labour relation

here," he said. It can do this b

showing workers that the way El A

had been driven into the ground by

its employees with evagerated wage

demands and works committees

meddling in management affairs

was not the right way." He praised

its part in getting the workers to

Sales last year reached IS94m.

(compared to IS44.5m. in the

previous year), and the company

reported net after-tax earnings of

At present, the major

shareholders are the Histadrut

which through its Te'us group holds

42 per cent of the equity; Oz Invest-

ments, controlled by the Rozow

family, which holds 36 per cent, and

Dan, controlled by the Yoskovitz

The underwriters are a consor-

tium of insurance companies, led by

Securitean, a financial consulting

another private textile group, Arigei

family, with 14 per cent.

agree to a reasonable new start.

Harley said that if El Al could

stable scheduled carrier.

By MACABEE DEAN Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prof. Arye Lavi, the Industry and Trade Ministry's chief scientist, drives the Re'em, the Israel

El Al cuts payroll by 37 per cent

had been.

the big staff reductions its workers former number of passengers,

had agreed to last January. He Harley said. He thought this was in

noted that in 1978 the staff had ex- large measure due to the introduc-

the work as they were gradually up- now come to an end. "They brought"

doing the same amount of work as

Harley said that in July El Al

would take delivery of the first of

planes, with a passenger capacity of

225 for its Europe lines. The second

would arrive in September and the

Since El Al had reopened

panded to 6,126, with many doing lit- tory cheap flight offers, which have the Histadrut labour lederation to

January it had almost regained its

other two next March.

four new Boeing 767 two-engine

Aircraft Industries' new armoured personnel carrier.

TEL AVIV. - The Offis textile company, which is owned by Hevrat Ha'ovdim, the holding company of the Histadrut, has received approval to go public. The company plans to raise IS45 million (about \$1.1m.) on the stock market and from its enployees.

Offis, which was founded in 1973 and is active in the fields of dyeing, printing and finishing of cloth, will use about 1832m. of the new funds to buy additional machinery for its plant, which is located in the Azur ndustrial zone.

May is 'Buy Israel Goods' month in UK

By HYAM CORNEY Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — A major promotion of Isrueli goods will take place in Britain throughout the month of returns to his former post as deputy May. Sponsored by the Britishsrael Chamber of Commerce, the promotion is being launched under the slogan "B.I.G. (Buy Israel Goods) Month." It follows the successful "B.I.G. Day" of 1981 and "B.I.Cj. Week" last year.

The main emphasis of the month will be on Israeli food exports to Britain, which play a large role in the £500 million (IS 3.5 billion) worth of trade between the two countries. Demonstrations and tastings will be held in selected that investments were made in pul-ting up or expanding factories in supermarkets and smaller stores throughout the country, where

nosters bearing the slogan "Put on a happy laste — the taste of Israeli foods" will be displayed.

Travel und tourism will also play a prominent role in "B.I.G. Month," which is being organized committee under the chairmanship of Monty Sumray, chairman of the British-Israel Chamber of Commerce.

Hot water tanks

The Rotoplas plastics company will soon market hot water tanks holding 500, 1,000 and 2,000 litres. The tanks will withstand temperatures of 80 degrees centigrade and minus 30 degrees centigrade.

Workers fight plan to move Carmel Wineries to Samaria

By YITZHAK OKED

RISHON LEZION. - Plans to close the Carmel Wineries here and in Zichron Ya'acov and to set up an ultra-modern winery, probably in Samaria, have met with strong opposition from the workers, the municipality and the local labour

A co-ordination committee has been set up to fight the management's proposals. The management of the Carmel Wine Growers Cooperative, however, says that the change must be made for Histadrut lubour federation

secretury-general Yeroham Meshel rejects this claim, stating that both Rishon and Zichron are prepared to give the wineries more land if excansion is necessary.

Meshel also pointed out historical reasons for opposing the closures. The first secretury-general of the Histadrut, David Ben-Gurion. worked at the winery at Rishon at the start of his career, and since its inception this winery has symholized the base of organized Hebrew labour in Israel, said

Yisrael Lerman, managing director of the Wine Growers looperative, told *The Jerusalem* Post that his business did not have money to waste on sentimentalities. "We need money, and large sums at that, to build a modern winery so that we can compete both locally and in foreign markets," he said.

Lerman estimated the new winery would cost around \$40 million. The real estate value of the wineries (which are centrally located in Rishon and Zichron), is about

The Post learned that at present the cooperative could not raise the necessary additional sums without government aid. It is in financial dificulties with great stocks of unsold

wines adding to its problems.
Rishon Lezion Mayor Hanania Gibstein has sent a strongly worded memo opposing the closures to the Ministers of Agriculture, Finance and Industry and Trade.

He explained that he was opposed to government subsidies being granted to existing industries. Such grants were necessary for young, struggling industries, he said, but he feared that if other companies followed Carmel's example — moving every few years and obtaining huge government aid each time — industry would soon be in disarray. The municipality was ready to give the wine cooperative extra land.

The Post learns that Zichron Ya'acov is prepared to give suflicient extra land to facilitate the complete rebuilding of the winery there if necessary.

Workers' opposition to the proposals took the form of a protest last month. A workers' committee. together with the local labour council, has now told management that the men are willing to negotiate and implement all measures to increase productivity and streamline the

They emphasized, however, that they are not willing to pay the price for the results of bad management at the cooperative over the past decade.

Managing director Lerman said. however, that he did not understand why the workers were protesting. He said any move would take at least three or four years, every step would be cordinated with the workers, and most of them would be given the option of moving with the

Lerman added that a committee of the cooperative was at present studying various proposals on sites for the new winery. He believed that the committee would come to a decision in about two months.

New star system for local restaurants

By HAIM SHAPIRO Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Tourism Ministry last week decided to change its system of recommending restaurants by put-

ting them into groups indicated by one to four stars. All recommended restaurants will fixed-price meal

settings. The quality of food served will also be a criterion, the Ministry's

restaurant's size, its decor and table

spokesman said in reply to a question. He said Ministry teams will eat at the restaurants to determine their standard of food. Further checks will be made to ensure that the stanhave to serve a dard is maintained, he said, Separate criteria have also been

for tourists. determined for recommended self-Among the service restaurants and cafes. The criteria determin- new system will use a new symbol ing the number of and the Ministry's old recommenstars are the dation signs are to be recalled.

Genetic research firm opens in capital Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem's newest science-based and hormones.

industry opened its doors thus month at the Talpiot industrial

The International Genetic Sciences Partnership Company, with an initial capitalization of anproximately \$5 million, will devote its first three or four years to research. The target "product" is the development of a practical process for the introduction of selected genes into cells derived

from animal and plant sources.

Plans also call for production of commercial products such as pany.

glycoproteins, livestock vaccines

International Genetic Sciences Partnership was established by two American firms - First Mississippi Corp. and international Genetic Sciences Inc.

The new Jerusalem firm's researchers will be guided by a team of local and foreign geneticists, including Prof. Avraham Loyter of the Hebrew University and Prof. Demetrios Papahadjopoulos of the University of California. Former President Ephraim Katzir has been named senior adviser to the com-

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Sungar experiences in a first the contraction

Company of the first of the control of the same of the

TON'S

THE JERUSALEM POST INTERNATIONAL EDITION

Published weekly . April 17-23, 1983

King David was not only "responthe Kuhan report on Arik Sharon; he was recognized as the "the man" who instigated and ordered the death of the innocent Uriah so that he might be free to marry Bat to offer. Sheva. However, having recognized RABBI / the error and having paid the Jerusalem.

20) is himself rejecting a basic because the prophets believed in teaching of the prophets, namely, forgiveness and our forefathers that a person who erred may con- practised it. time to serve the Lord and His peo-If, following the incident of Uriah and Bat Sheva, the Jewish people throughout the centuries could consable for not having done enough to tinue to refer to David as "the sweet prevent the death of Palestinian singer of Israel", and to use his

civilians," as Rabbi Perlman quotes Psalms in prayer, the Young Israel of America, and the household of israel everywhere, may, and should, continue to listen to Arik Sharon. and benefit from what he may have

FREEDOM OF RELIGION

government itself.

For the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - I left Canada to live in have no desire to follow their dietates? Where are all those who have Israel when I became a second-class enjoyed services in Conservative, citizen in Quebec by virtue of Reform and Reconstructionist synlanguage. I arrived in Israel only to agogues abroad? Where are the discover that I am a second-class Knesset members who know that it citizen by virtue of religion since is unjust to live, as we do, under the Conservative and Reform Jews dictatorship of the rubbinate, an have no rights in Israel. organization which, if unchecked, will become more powerful than the

I could live freer as a Jew in Canada than I can here, since my synagogue and my rabbi were recognized by the federal and provincial governments. All religious ceremonies, weddings and funerals included, could be performed by all registered rabbis whatever their denomination.

I have stood at the ramparts for Soviet Jewry and Jews in Arab lands. For years, I fought the propaganda battle for the State of Israel. Who will fight for me now that I need help?

Where are all the Israelis who, like me, respect the Orthodox but Tel Aviv.

HYPOCRISY IN CRITICISM

KNESSET MEMBER'S DAMAGING REMARK

In the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - The recent editorial "Democracy's day," was right on target. Israel can hold its head high:

mitment, we Jews can hold target. Israel can hold ourselves to whatever standard we the Kahan report was intensive and forthright; and, after all, the Commission was appointed by the of themselves. elected head of the government, Menachem Begin.

Nonetheless, Jews around the world share the perplexity and frustration of Israelis that a Jewish New York.

Fo the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

The Jerusalem Post of March 18,

criticizing the Deputy Knesset Speaker Meir Cohen for having said

that "Israel made a fatal mistake

when it did not drive 200,000-300,000

Arabs of Judea and Samaria across

the Jordan in the 1967 Six Day

I would like to add one remark:

on the day Mr. Cohen made that

statement, we discussed "Human

Rights" at the Jerusalem World

Conference on Soviet Jewry. Since

it is generally accepted that human

rights and moral principles are un-

Jewish people, undermine its moral

integrity and strength, and eventual. Paris.

Sir, - 1 approve the editorial of

penalty, David continued to reign as King, and Solomon, the son of that ill-conceived marringe, was permitted to ascend the throne of Israel

RABBI ABRAHAM J. EHRLICH

Jews were always at the forefront

of campaigns abroad to separate state and religion. It is a tragedy

that, in Israel, religious intolcrance

is encouraged and protected by the

government, and it is sad that the

Orthodox feel so threatened by

agogues. But it is sadder still that

the people of Israel, who are ready

to do battle for their country in time

of war, are so apathetic when their

state is held to a hypocritical double

standard. With a high ethical com-

wish. But it is not for others to de-

mand of us more than they demand

Meir Cohen

ly jeopardize our struggle for the

PROFESSOR PAUL KESSLER

HARRISON J. GOLDIN

HDA MORRIS MILLER

rights are denied them.

Conservative and Reform syn-

Yael Dayan FRANK TALK

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir. — Yael Dayan was in Columbus recently as featured speaker in an "Israel after 35 years" programme. In spite of the fact that she criticized the limited size of the auditorium, expressed dissatisfaction at the title of the programme and disappointment in general at American Jewry for not making aliya, she was a resounding success,

it is good to report that the Dayun charisma was alive and well that night in Columbus, Ohio. We Diaspora Jews do not mind in the least being criticized by famous Israelis. In fuct, it felt good. We loved it. Keep sending them to us. SIDNEY J. SILVIAN

ISRAEL'S DEMOCRACY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - In Israel, democracy has proved its strength by surviving four wars of defence. In spite of a constant threat of national chmination. this little country, under the rule of Labour government, managed to maintain and strengthen a free and open society, which socialists and liberals all over the world learnt to love.

In our world, where most people live under totalitarian regimes, Israel is still one of the finest examples of the possibilities and superiority of democracy.

Please don't let Menachem Begin and his aggressive nationalism destroy one of the greatest human dreams that have been realized in the history of modern mankind. PETER A. FORSLUND

Slockholm.

DISCRIMINATION To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir. — During the seven years since I graduated from the Technion, I've been hearing from my Arab friends who studied with me about their severe difficulties in finding a job. On March 4, I found a

clear example justifying their claim. In a classified ad published by the Technion and the Ministry of Labour in a Hebrew newspaper, I found the following: "Wanted: electronics engineer, graduate of the Technion or similar institution, in electronics, after military service. Experienced lecturer. The job includes lecturing, guidance and run-

ning the laboratory." Many of us were naive enough to believe that public institutions employ people according to purely academic considerations. This ad makes it clear that Arabs need not apply because it demands prior military service. At least this way, it saves the Arab candidates from the

tiresome procedure of applying and being rejected. ARIE FINKELSTEIN Ramat Gan.

RADIO NEWS

Tora

and

Flora

Portion of the Week: Aharei Mol-

The verse discussed is 20.24.

IN THE SECOND of the two por-

tions read tomorrow, there is one of

the 19 references in the Bible to the

Land of Israel as "a land flowing

Deuteronomy 8.8, however, this

formulation is replaced by a list of

the seven agricultural products of

Israel: wheat, barley, tig, grape,

pomegranate, olive and dates. Some

years ago I referred in this column

to the surprising fact that in the

hynın Perek Shira, which praises the

products of the Land of Israel, only

six of the seven are singled out for

Rabbi Meyer Miller of Gurden

City, New York misread the article,

and under the assumption that I had

written that the olive is not men-

tioned in the Bible as one of the

that his teacher at the Jewish In-

stitute of Religion, Prof. Shalom

Spiegel, had put forward the sugges-

ion that the word "zavat," the

Hebrew word for the "flowing" of

milk and honey was a scribal error.

The "Bet" of "zavat" should have

been a "vod." and the correct

reading was not "zavat", but

"zavit", the olive. Thus, Israel is

described as "a land of olive.

SUCH A remarkable suggestion is a

typical example of the tendency on

the part of some modern biblical

scholars to change and corrupt the

standard text of the Bible, handed

down with such loving care as to

every jot and tittle. (Incidentally the

word "jot" is a form of the Hebrew

The verb from which zavat is

derived occurs many times in the

Bible with the meaning "to flow."

whether referring to water, blood or

discharges from the body, as well as

to juice exuding from plants, and

applies to both milk and date honey.

occasions noted that the only use of

the olive in biblical times was its oil,

and "zavat zavit" (not zavit, instead

of zavat) might be appropriate, ex-

This column has on a number of

milk and honey."

"vod.")

choice products of Israel, stated

praise, the olive being omitted.

with milk and honey."

Kedoshim Lev. 16-20.

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I refer to Lionel Manuel's letter of March 18 regarding TV

In a Tel Aviv hotel where I stayed the radio broadcasts BBC World Service and also radio news from Jordan. The English news bulletins broadcast six times daily on Kol Yisrael are not relayed.

I have asked the management to remedy this glaring omission, as it is possible for unsuspecting listeners to be misinformed as to the origin of the English bulletin to which they may be listening.

There is not much point in the Israeli Government constantly saying the media misrepresents it views and actions when it doesn't do anything to ensure that hotels reach visitors with Kol Yisrael news bulletins, not only in English, but other languages.

MAURICE MICHAELS Tel Aviv (Brighton, U.K.)

MED-DEAD CANAL

for the Editor of the Jerusalem Post Sir, — The idea mooted by Mr. Sadan, Director General of the Finance Ministry, to cancel the building of the Mediterranean-Dead Sea Canal is the best idea he's had yet. (March 28). Far better to give our tax money to the worthy doctors than to waste it on this abortive project that will never be linished - like the Central Bus Station in Tel Aviv and Netevei

FRED GOLDWATER

HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE

In the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I wish to protest against the yearly rehashing of the caust by the authorities and the media. I have lived through the actual phenomenon and I harbour just one aspiration in relation to it, utopian though that may be: to

Nobody is served by the morbid preoccupation with our horrible past that we are subjected to time and again, and, in my case, against my will and better judgement.

In particular, young people should be spared. It is a well-known fact that many children of Holocaust survivors are affected by their parents' ordeals and in need of psychotherapy. If care is not taken, the same will apply to their descendants - the third generation.

Surely our present lives are often unpleasant enough. We have had to cope with additional wars and the many calamities we keep inflicting upon ourselves.

I beleive it is totally irresponsible and unnecessary to tell children about, or worse, to show to them in glorious colour, the ultimate depravity of so-called human beings during the Nazi period, and the sufferings of their victims,

Children should be allowed to be huppy and carefree, and to hang on to their illusions for as long as possi-

And I, for one, have had all the torment I can take. CLARA H. LEEFSMA

Yokneum.

POSTAL RATES in response to inquiries from

naturally from the olive, which has to be beaten and pounded and pressed to produce its bounty. Because of that the rabbis compare it to the people of Israel, who produce their best under similar circumstances. readers, the postage on an ordinary letter inside Israel is IS2.3.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1983 Aridor's free lunch

THE PRECARIOUS condition of Israel's exports is hardly news any longer. Yet even the pessimists were startled earlier this week when the Central Bureau of Statistics disclosed that exports in March were \$100 million less than in the same month last year - \$444 million as compared with \$572m. The official comment — that all was nevertheless well because the recently decreed supports would remedy the situation — was greeted by exporters with pained disbellef.

To be sure, the country's exports are facing a difficult challenge in a depressed world market. In addition, however, exports are shackled by home-made theories so original that they are not to be found in the toolbox of economic policy makers anywhere else.

Mighty Japan, which alone among industrial nations has lately maintained a measure of economic growth, refuses to revalue the yen. West Germany, which last year had a trade surplus of over \$20 billion, revalued the mark only under powerful French pressure. Yet tiny Israel, indebted as it is up to its ears, and with one job in three dependent on exports, insists on keeping up a steady revaluation of its currency.

The result is to encourage imports, which most countries are seeking to curb, and to throttle exports which, once foregone, are extremely hard to recover.

The wishful thinking that guides the Treasury in the pursuit of this policy is that a relative and partial price freeze, in the shape of monthly devaluation and government-controlled price increases of only 5 per cent, will also bring inflationary expectations, and eventually inflation itself, down to 5 per cent. The fact that this has not begun to happen, and that there are no signs that it ever will happen, does not deflect the Treasury managers from their appointed course. The argument that a different policy would only make things worse is always at hand,

Now fighting inflation through an all-round freeze — including prices, wages, taxes and the exchange rate - is not a bad idea, in some circumstances. If the international trade winds had been filling the sails of our exports, and if our foreign payments position had been under no threat, it might have made sense to give up even a billion dollars in a concerted effort to suppress inflation.

But in present conditions such a policy would be a risky gamble even if the lid were clamped down consistently on all costs, and even if it were comprehensive. The Treasury, while slowing devaluation down, has not been squeamish about driving up other costs, such as taxes, nor has it been able to keep public expenditures in check. And it is insisting on the pursuit of its gamble at a time when external conditions are distinctly unfavourable to it.

The warnings of exporters that the present policy may cause irreversible damage should be taken seriously. If exports continue to fall not only will the foreign payments gap widen disastrously, but large-scale unemployment could result. With the foreign reserves dangerously depleted by the finance minister's first two contradictory exercises in "proper economics," there may not be enough in the till to finance a third such exercise.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1983

Warsaw grotesque?

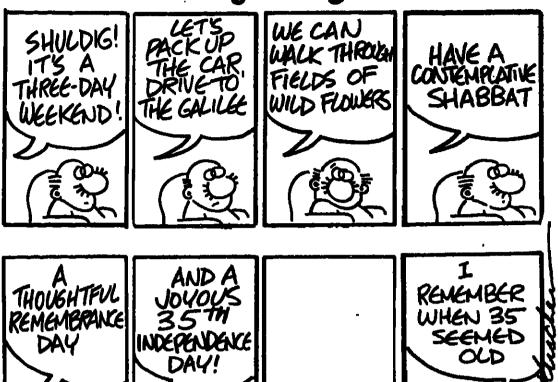
THE REPORTS from Warsaw are conflicting, and it is still unclear whether the Polish government intends to let the PLO take part in ceremonies commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising next Tuesday. Perhaps the Poles have not decided yet. About the attitude which Jewish, including Israeli, delegates to the ceremony should take if the terror organization is indeed to participate, there can be no

What the PLO is after is plain. It would like to wash itself of the blood of all the innocent Jews It has sned over the years by paying homage to some Jews who were killed, while resisting, by the Nazis. Not so long ago the PLO used to pour cold water on the "Zionist houx" of the six million. But this has proved unproductive. The wreath-laying, on the other hand, would be good public relations, in both East and West.

But Jews, including Israelis, cannot, and must not, forget that this same PLO to this very day, through its National Convenant, denies the very existence of a Jewish People, rejects the legitimacy of the Jewish State, and pledges an all-out effort, even by terror, to bring about the ultimate destruction of

Jews taking part in the ceremony along with the PLO would be helping, as Yehuda Ben-Meir, the deputy foreign minister, suggested yesterday, in the desecration of the memory of the ghetto dead.

The Friday Dry Bones



TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1983

Picking up the pieces

DOES Jordan's retreat from its intention to enter into peace talks based on the Reagan Plan now doom the plan? Yesterday in Jerusalem voices were heard happily predicting that outcome. But only briefly: the euphoric sentiment soon gave way to a more sober assess-

King Hussein's cabinet ascribed the decision not to any Jordanian change of mind about the presidential initiative, but to the scrapping by the PLO of an agreement reached on the subject between the king and Yasser Arafat. The PLO, at the last moment, apparently concluded that it could not trust Hussein, not even in conjunction with non-PLO Palestinians, to represent the demand for a Palestinian state. President Reagan, for his part, put the blame on "radical elements of the PLO" that "have introduced changes in the proposals that have been

inose proposais inemseives were in fact in the nature of a compromise between Mr. Reagan's ideas and the plan put forward at Fez. But they reflected Jordanian acceptance of at least some ingredients of the presidential initiutive - which had been rejected in toto by Israel. The announcement from Amman indicated that, while Jordan would for the moment avoid uny diplomatic action, it did not turn its back on the Reagan Plan,

The reason is not hard to decipher. The core of the Reagan Plan is the proposed "association" between the West Bank (and Gaza) and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. This, in effect, is only a fresh wrinkle on the Americans' traditional reading of Resolution 242 as a mandate for the restoration of Jordan's control over the Palestinian territories west of the river. The novelty of Mr. Reagan's approach has largely been to underline the requirement that any such act of restoration must take due account of the territorial aspects of Israel's

Mr. Reagan's evident assumption has been that his plan would nevertheless prove congenial to King Hussein. This, because the Jordanian monarch is not prepared to permanently abandon the West Bank (and Gaza) Palestinians to their fate, if only out of regard for the stability of his throne. The assumption proved to be correct.

Washington and Amman may still not see eye to eye on some matters - such as the necessity, or at least the duration, of a transitional period of autonomy, before the final status of the territories is decided upon. But there is mutual understanding between them on the shape the final status would take. There is no such understanding between Washington and Jerusalem.

The U.S. has never conceded that Judea and Samaria - and Gaza - could, in their entirety, be earmarked as areas of Israeli sovereignty. Mr. Reagan's call for a freeze on Israeli settlement activity in his September 1 address was only a belated response to a patent effort by Mr. Begin's government to preempt the result of any future negotiation on "final status" in Israel's

It is not very likely that Mr. Reagan will now sanction such settlement activity in angry reaction to the upsetting news from Amman. There is, indeed, no sign that the Reagan Plan is about to be buried; this would only compound America's defeat, over which the Syrians and the Russians are obviously crowing.

In the short term, the present gap between Washington and Jerusalem might conceivably be narrowed, for a number of compelling practical reasons. The value of the Jewish-American vote is rising with the approach of the presidential elections. Israel's strategic importance is underlined by the deepening Soviet penetration into Syria. Dropping oil prices are depriving the Arabs of their most nowerful political weapon. And an agreement on withdrawal from Lebanon, expected soon, would help ease

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir. - Il as Yusser Arafat claims selective poison gas which, whether released in a room or in the streets of a town, poisons schoolgirls only Haifa.

PAGE 22

SELECTIVE POISON

titude it reflects, on the part of a just cause of our fellow Jews suffer-

high-ranking Israeli political figure, ing from discrimination, harassment

can only after the image of the and brutal repression.

HANS MEIR NATH

and does not affect their brothers or

parents --- its inventor should we really did succeed in inventing a speedily register his patent rights.

THE JERUSALEM POST INTERNATIONAL EDITION

Published weekly • April 17-23, 1983

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iensions all around. But it would be foothardy to build too much, for too long, on these considerations. PAGE 23

cept that the oil does not flow

L. I. RABINOWITZ